

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

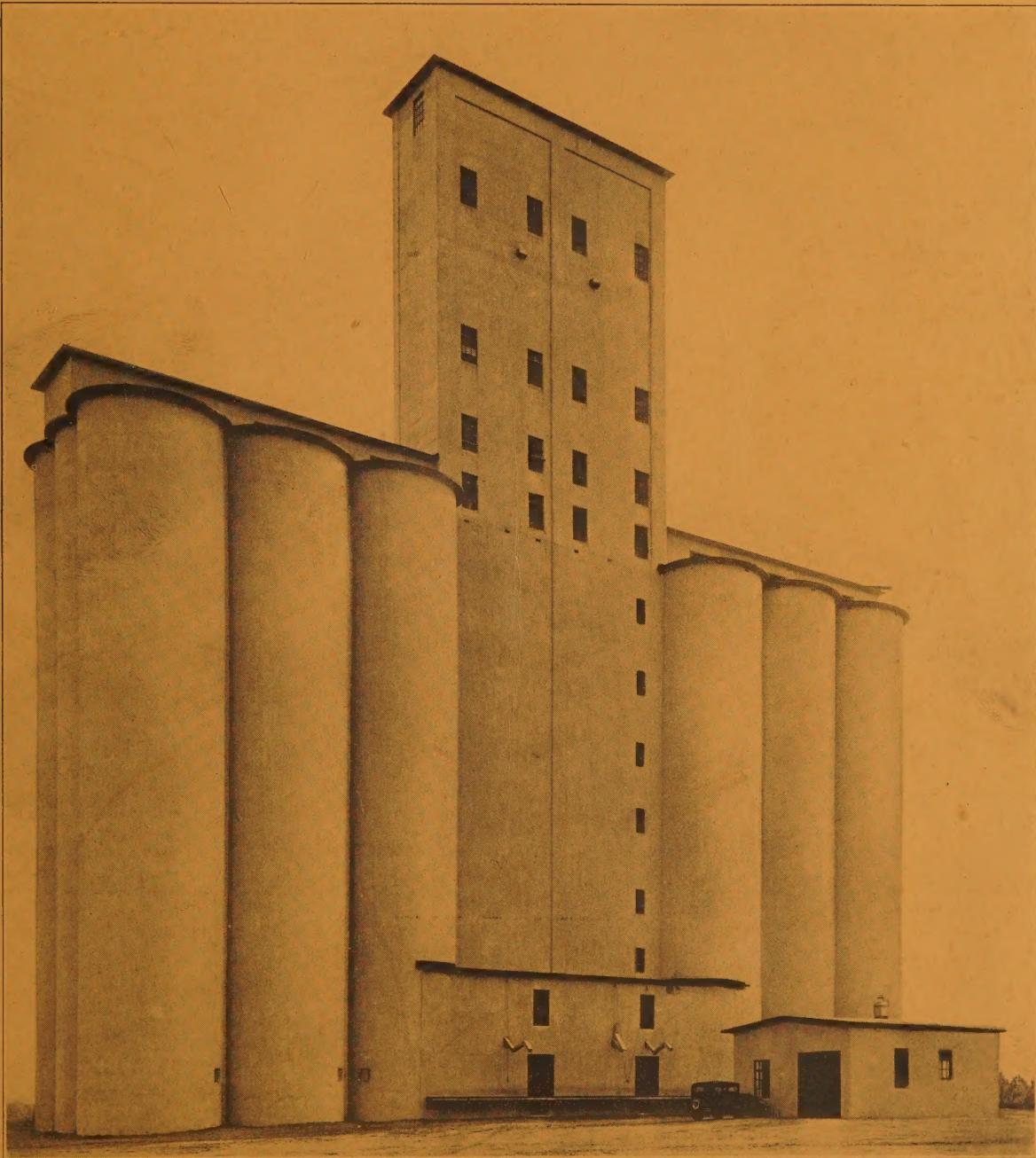
CONSOLIDATED

Vol. LXXIII. No. 9.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., November 14, 1934.

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



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[For Description see page 385]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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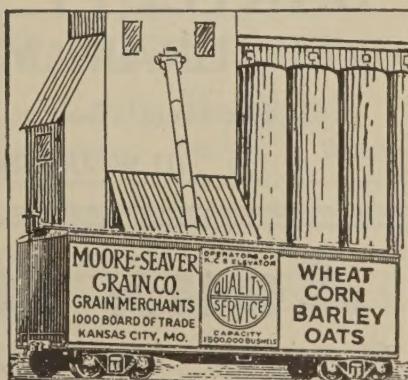
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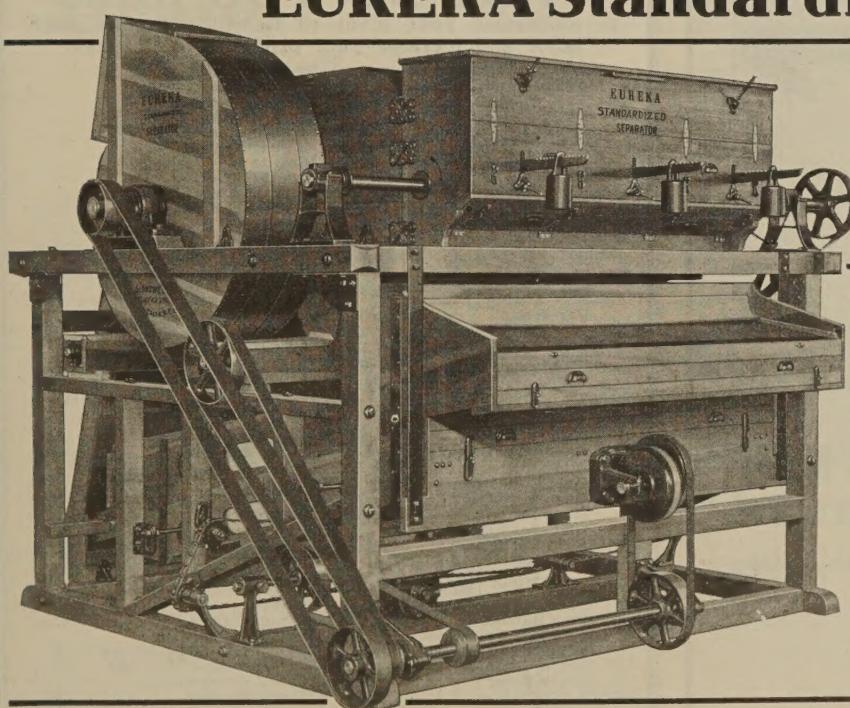


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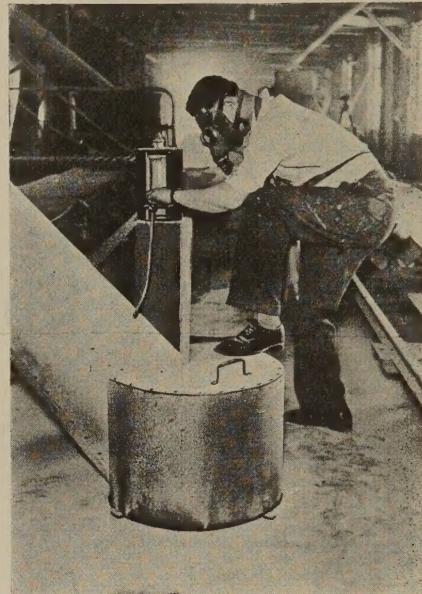
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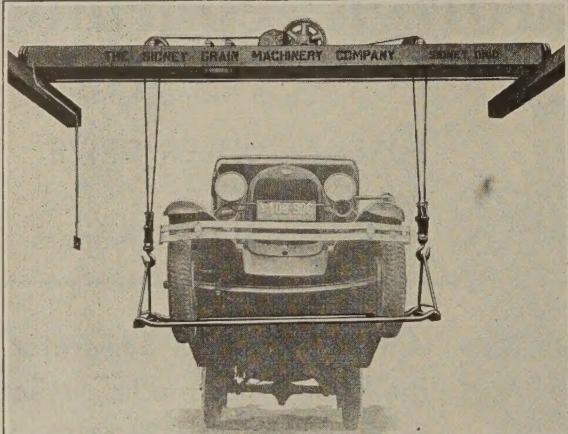
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Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.00, plus postage.

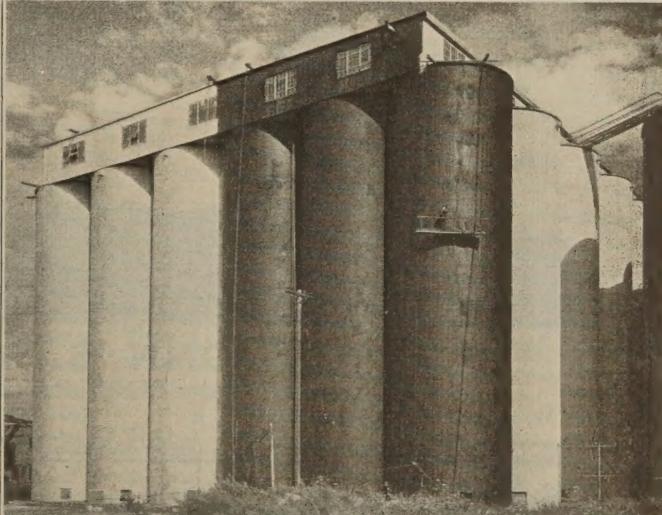
Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

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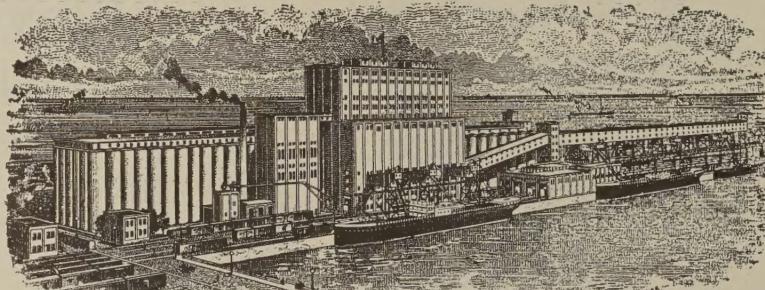
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5,000,000
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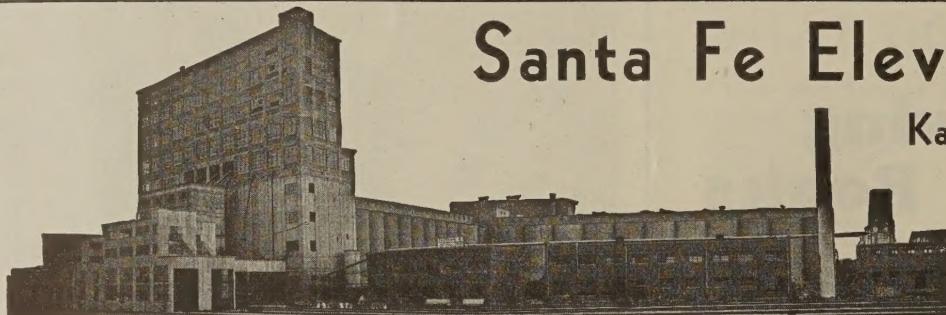
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Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 600 original leaves and 600 duplicates of form shown herewith. Four originals and four duplicates to each leaf. Printed and perforated so outer half of sheet, containing originals, may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact reproduction of all entries on the original. Leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½ x 11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73.

Price, \$1.30, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 2¼ lbs.
Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

No. _____	19
Load of _____	
From _____	
To _____	Gross _____ lbs.
Price per bu. _____	Tare _____ lbs.
Test _____	Net _____ lbs.
Man ON-OFF _____	Net _____ bu.
	Weigher.

One-fourth actual size.

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WE SPECIALIZE
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Our recommendations will cost you nothing.
When do you wish us to submit estimates
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THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.
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Elevator Cups

Large Capacity
Can be used continuous, or for replacement
of other buckets. If used continuous will double capacity. No back-
logging, will operate at wide variation
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small head pulleys. In use in many
large elevators and feed plants.
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Only One Way

to keep your business messages
private and that is by using a
grain code.

In selecting a code, you
should avoid buying one so
large you can't find what you
want, or so small it does not
cover the business.

Universal Grain Code

contains 150 pages, giving 14,910
code words, covering grain, milling
feeds and field seeds, and no two
spelled near enough alike to cause
an error. Three or four of these
words will convey a long message
that you would otherwise hesitate
to send for fear of going into
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their meaning without the code.

The price is only \$3.00.

Code words for the new U. S.
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included.

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Leaking Car Report Blanks

bear a reproduction of a box car and a
form showing all points at which a car
might leak, thus facilitating reporting
specific places where car showed leaks at
destination. One of these blanks should be
sent with papers for each car with the
request that it be properly filled out and re-
turned in case of any signs of leakage.
Printed on Goldenrod bond, size 5½ x 8½
inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks.
Order Form 5. Weight, 3 ounces. Price,
30c a pad; four for \$1.00. Prices f. o. b.
Chicago.

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FOREMAN
wants to help
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ACCIDENTS**
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There is no better time to ad-
vertise than the present. Bet-
ter start before your com-
petitor. Write the JOURNAL
today.

I have taken the Journals for a good
many years and always found it interesting
and helpful.—Allen A. Breed, Milwau-
kee, Wis.

McMillin Truck Dump

For Electrical Power



The all-steel overhead dump 3 H.P.
Freight Elevator motor with gear
reduction assembled in bell of motor.
The motor as well as gears, drum,
and shaft are assembled in a welded
steel frame. This strength assures
ability to stand up under the severest
services.

So designed that it requires small
space, and is easily installed, the opera-
tion safe and under complete con-
trol by operator at all times.

The overhead track being swung from
the ceiling, and the trolleys not being
connected does not interfere with
overhead spouting or other spouts or
braces in the drive. It can be placed in
the majority of driveways with
but little if any changes.

Should you not have electrical
power, write for information on our
belt or hand operated dump.

For prices, plans for installation,
and descriptive circular

Address to

L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

The Grain Trade's

accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For
Sale" advertisements is the semi-monthly
Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—Our line of elevators and yards in N. Ill., all together or each unit separate. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

ILLINOIS—20,000 bushel capacity elevator for sale; fine location; good crops. Bargain. O. A. Talbott. Keokuk, Iowa.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

NORTH CENTRAL IOWA—Rural country elevator and residence for sale. Capacity 20,000 bu. Av. volume 175,000. In excellent condition. Also coal and feed houses. For information, 73W5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MICHIGAN One 12,000 bu. elevator, fully equipped, at Leonidas, Mich.; also one 12,000 bu. elevator, fully equipped, at Athens, Mich., for sale. Both handling grain, seeds, beans, flour, onions, potatoes and feeds of all kinds, in good farming community. Bargains if taken at once—will sell one or both. Write Wolfe Grain Company, Shipshewana, Indiana.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

FRANKLIN, KY.—A modern completely fitted concrete elevator, wholly fireproof and government bonded, having a capacity of 100,000 bushels for sale or lease. Elevator is located on mainline of L. & N. Railroad in Franklin, Ky., a city of more than 3,500 people in the heart of finest soft Red Winter wheat and corn section. The only bonded elevator between Louisville and Nashville. Now operated by attorneys. Write M. W. Bradermann, Franklin, Ky.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS WANTED

CENTRAL ILLINOIS elevator wanted on lease with option to buy. Write 73W9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

SITUATION WANTED

TRAFFIC, CASH GRAIN and country elevator man with 15 years' experience wants new connection. Write 73P4 Grain & Feed Jnl., Chicago.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE

MINNESOTA—Quick Sale Bargain—First class 60 bbl. flour and feed mill for sale in good location. This is a real buy, come and see, no agents. J. J. Johnson, Granite Falls, Minn.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

POPCORN WANTED

POPCORN

We buy ear or shelled, new or old crop, any quantity, all varieties. Send samples. Prunty Seed & Grain Co., 14 S. 1st St., St. Louis, Missouri.

WE ARE POPCORN BUYERS

from one bag to carload. Submit samples and prices. Correspondence invited. Adamik Brothers, 2105 Armitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.



Modern Methods

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bushels

State

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00
at Chicago.

Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65
at Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED**
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

HALF TON FEED Mixer, cheap for cash. 73U6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL for 20 to 40-h.p. Used for only a short time. Write 73U7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

9x12 ROLLER MILL, Sprout Waldron, RO Bearings, gear driven differential. Write 73U10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EAR CORN-GRAIN FEEDER: Factory rebuilt variable proportioning feeders for hammer mills. Nickle Engineering, Saginaw, Michigan.

BARGAIN—No. 3 J. B. Hammer Mill with 40-h.p. ball bearing motor, texrope drive, dust collector, piping, etc., in first class condition, all for \$300. A. F. Roberts, Sabetha, Kans.

WIRE CLOTH and Perforated Zinc Screens for sale. Surplus stock of many sizes offered in small amounts at low prices; also screen frames for Clipper Mills. Write 73V2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

24" Dreadnaught with 40-h.p. motor; all sizes and makes of belt driven attrition mills; 3 pr. high Noye, Allis and Sprout, Waldron 9x24 roller mills; Gruendler and Jay Bee Hammer Mills; 4 bu. Richardson automatic scales; dial scales; hopper scales; Monarch cracked corn grader, size B; No. 39 clipper; No. 16 clipper, No. 3 Monitor receiving separator; No. 6 Invincible cleaners; pulleys all sizes; Clark power shovel; 25 and 50-bbl. midget mills; elevators all sizes; motors, oil engines; corn shellers; cob crushers; corn crackers; corn crackers and polishers; corn cutters and graders; horizontal and vertical batch mixers; Gedge Gray mixers; 1 Cold Molasses Mixer, belt driven. Everything for the elevator and feed mill. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

Board of Trade's Legion Band Wins Honors

The Band and the Drum and Bugle corps of the Chicago Board of Trade American Legion Post, as well as individual members thereof, came away from the annual convention of the American Legion at Miami, Fla., with some honors of which everyone in the grain business can well be proud.

Conductor Armin Hand and his band of 54 pieces took second place, losing first honors to the Columbus, Ohio, band by only one-tenth of 1 per cent. They had plenty of ground on which to protest the rating, but have displayed their good sportsmanship by not doing so. In pre-convention parade at Atlanta, Ga., the band won first prize for having the largest delegation in parade.

The Drum and Bugle Corps likewise made admirable showing, finishing the Miami competition with a 93 per cent average. Ray Gerstenberg also led the corps into second place in the "40 et 8" parade at Miami.

Joseph Hathaway again won the National Drumming Championship, and Percy Smith the National Bugle Championship.

The array of cups with which the two corps returned bespeak the high caliber of their membership and the fine public relations work they are doing.

Pigs produced in excess of quota are turned over to the state relief in Illinois which contracts locally for feeding them to a weight of 50 lbs.

The International Wheat Conference at London on Nov. 5 charged that Argentine dumping was responsible for the low prices of wheat since the last conference. The commission will reconvene at Budapest Nov. 20 for another talkfest.

MACHINES FOR SALE

40-IN. BAR-NUN HAMMER Mill, 60-h.p. Good condit'n. 73U9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HOLT OATS HULLER and V-drive; guaranteed. 73U8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

CORN CUTTER and grader, aspirator, used very little. 73U4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

30-INCH MONARCH Attrition Mill electricaly driven. Write 73W13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER, one ton capacity, guaranteed good running order. Write 73U5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRIC OVERHEAD Truck dump; corn sheller; automatic Avery scale; large hopper scale all for sale. W. W. Pearson, West Point, Ind.

MOISTURE TESTERS for sale—12 section, 6 moisture testers each. Original cost \$150; for sale at \$50 per section. Fully equipped. For particulars write Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, Milwaukee, Wis.

CORN SHELLER; elevators; combination cleaner; drag chains; pulleys; shafting; bearings; two 5-ton wagon scale; overhead power dump; man lift; Studebaker motor, etc., for sale. New Paris Elevator Co., New Paris, Ohio.

26" ATTRITION MILL for sale with two 30-h.p. motors; Rosco Oat Huller, Clipper Seed Cleaner, Coal Conveyor, Hammer Mill, 25-h.p. Oil Engine and other machinery. Send us your inquiries. Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, O.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want; sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly READ and USE THEM.

CLIPPER CLEANER No. 29; Monitor Mill No. 6; S. S. and S. Gravity Grader; Bean Polisher; Automatic Scales; Double Batch Feed Mixers; 25-H.P. F-M Kerosene Engine; all for sale. Write 73V1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SEEDS WANTED

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Scale Ticket Copying Book

No. _____	19
Load of _____	
From _____	
To _____	
Gross _____ lbs.	
Price per bu. _____	Tare _____ lbs.
Test _____	Net _____ lbs.
Man ON-OFF _____	Net _____ bu.
	Weigher _____

Three-Fourths Actual Size

Contains 600 original and 600 duplicates of form shown herewith. Four originals and four duplicates to each leaf. Printed and perforated so outer half of sheet bearing originals may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact reproduction of all entries on the original. Leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Printed on bond paper, check bound, in heavy board covers, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. **Order Form 73. 150 pages. Price \$1.25, plus postage.** Weight, 2½ lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

CORN CUTTER & GRADER wanted; state price, condition. E. E. Meyer, Loganton, Pa.

ONE TO THREE-TON motor powered lifting freight elevator wanted. Palecek Mills, Enid, Okla.

MIDGET MILLS and Auxiliary Equipment—Any size—We trade. Gray Electric Company, Springfield, Missouri.

GOOD USED MACHINERY wanted for 75-bbl. flour mill; one large single roller mill gear-drive; diesel oil engine. Box 188, Sterling, Colorado.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

SCALES FOR SALE

TWO RICHARDSON Automatic Shipping Scales for sale, one 4 bu. one 6 bu. Good condition. Priced for quick sale. Address Van Ness Construction Co., Omaha, Nebraska.

1-300 BUSHEL, 1—200 bushel, 1—100 bushel Grain Hopper Scales for sale. 1 Richardson 10 bushel Automatic Grain Dump Scale. Reconditioned and guaranteed. Priced reasonable. 73W2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SCALES WANTED

WANT AUTOMATIC SCALES, Bag Closing Machines, Carter Disc Separator. Write 73U13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FAIRBANKS OR HOWE large truck or dump scale wanted; must be guaranteed to be in good condition. McMahon Co., Rapid City, S. D.

ENGINES FOR SALE

50-H.P. WORTHINGTON Semi-Diesel Engine, horizontal, in running order complete with clutch and drive pulley for sale. Now located in Northwestern Iowa, priced to sell. 73W4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell. will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

OMAHA

"A Diversified Market"

In line between producing areas of the Middle West, and drouth areas of the West, this market performs a complete, helpful service for both shippers and buyers.

Omaha's facilities include:

- Excellent railroad facilities and transit privileges.
- Modern terminal elevators for storage, cleaning, sacking, and transferring of all classes and grades of grains in straight or mixed cars.
- Private wires to all markets for quick action in market protection.
- Outstanding weighing and inspection service.
- Continuous market quotations over WAAW, the Omaha Grain Exchange Broadcasting Station.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 14, 1934

SCALE inspection periodically protects the dealer who unwittingly is weighing against himself.

PRICE fixing by code under the federal authority in an intrastate transaction is illegal, in the opinion of the Oklahoma court.

SWEEEPING dirt and dust back into the dark corners of your elevator serves as a tempting invitation to weevils and moths to come in and enjoy themselves.

THE COUNTRY BUYER who posts the prices he is paying for grain and sticks to them, convinces his patrons that the posted prices are all he can afford to pay.

WITH DULUTH durum selling at \$1.30 per bushel, where is the terminal elevator man who will mix it into bread wheat, as charged by the drafters of the new wheat grades?

ARRIVAL of 9,000 bus. of French wheat in bond at New York, Nov. 9, exemplifies the artificiality of government controlled markets in both countries. Such a reversal of the natural movement of grain can only be at the expense of producer or consumer, or both.

CHARCOAL, even though not mixed with cod liver oil, needs to be watched, lest it burst into flames when least expected. If you must store charcoal, keep it in a small shed some distance from the elevator.

VIGILANCE in watching brewer's grain stored in bulk in country grain elevators recently has saved two properties from the flames and convinced their owners that brewer's grains cannot be safely stored in bulk.

LENDING money to farmers who promise to haul grain soon, often proves the way to differences and strained relations that drives business to competitors. Send would-be borrowers to the banks; they have money to lend.

THE DEMAND for the reduction in the minimum carload weight of grain from 60,000 to 40,000 pounds is gaining supporters throughout the grain belt, and if the shippers persist, doubtless the reduction will be granted.

BURGLARS continue to break into so many grain dealers' offices, wrecking desks and safes, it is imperative that greater precautions be taken to sound an automatic alarm every time these midnight marauders visit the plant.

THE NORTH DAKOTA elevator man who bought and shipped grain which had been smuggled into the U. S. from Canada was fined heavily and imprisoned. Fourteen farmers were also fined heavily for smuggling. So Canadian wheat hereafter marketed at Ellsberry will pay the 42 cents duty.

JUDGING FROM resolutions adopted at recent gatherings of grain dealers, sentiment is gaining in favor of uniform laws and regulations for all transportation agencies. At present the railroads are regulated to death, while the trucks and barges go scot-free. This does not seem fair or reasonable.

BEST PRICES are obtained for grain of one uniformly pure variety; but when different grades of the same grain must be mixed in the car, the blend must be thorough, to avoid the penalty on grain unevenly loaded, the inspector, under the rules, having no choice but to call the entire load the lowest grade found.

THE MARKED SHRINKAGE in the cotton exports combined with the great increase in the acreage planted to cotton in other countries, is convincing most of the cotton growers that the Bankhead Act is doing much harm to the cotton planters and doubtless it will be repealed by the new Congress.

FEED RETAILERS will be grieved to learn that the Retail Feed Code has not yet been approved, although most of its essential provisions have been agreed upon. As the N. R. A. law expires next June, the feed dealers may not become familiar with all the code requirements much before the code is abolished.

FAILURE of the distant futures to show a carrying charge over cash wheat may be variously explained, but at bottom lies the unwillingness of investors to buy the distant futures, for the very good reason that heavy imports of all grains may be expected at higher than current prices of domestic grains. Poland killed our bull market in rye; and Argentina is swatting the North American oats bulls.

SHIPPERS WILL find much of real interest in transportation practices by occasional perusal of "Decisions and New Complaints," published on our page devoted to Grain Carriers.

THE PROTEST of the Country Elevator Code Authority against its members being assessed on every pound of coal sold was forcibly presented to the N. R. A. late last month, but no decision has been rendered. Until a decision is arrived at, no grain elevator operator should pay the assessment levied by the Solid Fuel Code Authority.

AFTER A FIFTEEN-TON load of grain had crashed through an old wagon scale for a Kansas elevator owner, he put up a large sign at the opening to his doorway, reading: "Scale Capacity Only Ten Tons." A similar sign at the entrance to small capacity scale platforms would save many scales from being wrecked, but it might divert heavier loads to owners of stronger scales.

WHEAT SHIPPERS will be deeply interested in the report of the protein content of shipments received at Kansas grain inspection points during the last two crop years. While it is next to impossible for the average shipper to obtain any definite idea of the protein content of wheat he purchases, still he can submit samples to nearby inspection points and form some estimate of the average content he may expect in his purchases.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators who are members of the Country Elevator Code Authority have another trying problem ahead of them. The N. R. A. insists that firms operating more than one line of business and subject to more than one code, shall adopt the wage and all provisions of the code most favorable to labor, even though that code covers only a negligible part of the firm's business. By the time the trade gets the more burdensome snarls of the codes straightened out, the law will expire by limitation.

GRAIN SHIPPERS who fail to inspect carefully every car loaded for shipment will be pleased to know that on Oct. 1, Class 1 railroads admitted the possession of 296,418 freight cars in need of repair. While the vigilant shipper always inspects and rejects bad order cars or cooperates them so as to make them safe for his grain, many shippers neglect to do this and spend much time thereafter trying to collect claims for grain lost in transit by the carrier. If all cars intended for grain were in good condition and paperlined, the number of claims filed for losses would be greatly reduced.

EVERY GRAIN ELEVATOR owner, in fact, every merchant, will be deeply interested in the correspondence passing between L. R. Rumsyre, the manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., at South Whitley, Ind., and officials of the Department of Agriculture, published elsewhere in this number. As Mr. Rumsyre points out, private business is being taxed to support a Government which seems to be doing everything in its power to destroy the small taxpayers in favor of Farm Bureaus which are exempt from taxes, codes and other governmental regulations which handicap and burden individual enterprise.

JUDGING from many reports from different sections regarding the oats crop, discriminating growers will experience much difficulty in securing desirable seed for next spring planting. The reports of the Federal supervisors published in this number, and that from the Iowa State College, are somewhat alarming. Doubtless the fortunate possessors of clean, heavyweight oats will be able to dispose of their entire stock at a profitable price.

BARLEY of the last crop seems to have taken on more weed seeds and light damaged grains than any crop for years. During August and September, Milwaukee received 2,461 cars, nearly double last year's receipts, and 40% of the cars contained unusual dockage, most of which could easily have been removed by country shippers and thereby improved the grade of their grain and saved the freight on the dockage.

GRAIN SHIPPERS everywhere will resent the railroad's proposed increase of 10 per cent in switching charges and the assessing of an extra charge of one dollar for each shipper's order B/L. The B/L is primarily a receipt issued by the carrier for grain entrusted to it for transportation, and the idea of charging for a written receipt seems decidedly unreasonable. While many shippers have protested to the Interstate Commerce Commission against the increase in charges proposed by the carriers, a few thousand more protests will do no harm, and might help to postpone indefinitely the assessment of these unfair charges.

Price Pegging in Canada

After four years of vain effort to support the wheat market, the Canadian government finds itself overburdened with wheat. Unable to continue what other countries have found to be an impossible task, the Dominion now "passes the buck" to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange with a request that no transactions in futures be made below 75 cents for December, 80 cents for May and 81½ cents for July.

By yielding to what is virtually an order, the Grain Exchange is simply continuing the policy of the grain trade to assist the government in every way deemed by it to be feasible.

Coupled with the price-pegging announcement, it was stated that the government will take on hedging sales, presumably at the pegged price, which means that no sales of short wheat in the Winnipeg pit can be covered at lower than the pegged price. With this small difference, the situation remains exactly as before, with the government in the position of having to carry the entire burden.

All these restrictions and limitations help to stimulate production by growers in other exporting countries not handicapped by similar restrictions and limitations. In other words, the exporters of Argentine and Australia will not be bothered with Canadian competition at prices below the figures recently established. This interference with the export grain trade of the Dominion will not only help to win the patronage of European importing countries for other exporting nations, but it will permanently shrink the export trade of the Dominion to the disadvantage of its grain growers.

While the artificial conditions which have

brought about these new regulations are the direct result of the Canadian Wheat Pool's effort to gouge European consumers, their price-pegging practices have been of real assistance to other surplus-producing nations in building up their export trade.

Two More Dust Explosions

The 1,400,000-bushel reinforced concrete Burris Elevator at Lubbock, Tex., joined the old C. & O. wood elevator "B" at Newport News, Va., in an attempt to celebrate Nov. 7 with destructive explosions of grain dust.

Large blocks of cement from the tops and sides of three of the deep bins of the Texas elevator were blown some distance, but no fire followed.

The C. & O. explosion did little more than blow away the iron siding from bin floor of cupola, but the flames spread so rapidly that the entire cupola was enveloped in flames in a few minutes after the explosion sounded the alarm.

The Texas elevator was badly damaged, but can be repaired.

The Newport News elevator is a total loss and doubtless will be replaced by a modern fire-proof grain-handling plant, with all the latest improvements for removing dust and reducing the explosion hazard.

The doubting Thomases who have long maintained that wood elevators were never the scene of grain dust explosions, will now have to admit that the dust explosion hazard does not discriminate between wood and concrete structures. In fact, the material used in building an elevator has little to do with the explosibility of the grain dust housed therein. The destructive force of grain dust explosions is being more generally recognized and owners of grain-handling plants are installing more equipment for minimizing the dust hazard than ever before. Ventilators of many different types, sweep-ups and dust hoods, as well as complete dust-collecting equipment, are being installed in many plants which have always been dusty, but have been so fortunate as to continue operating without being visited by an explosion of grain dust.

The hazard is ever present in grain-handling plants and the greater the amount of dust present in the elevator, the greater the danger of an explosion, as an explosion is sure to occur whenever the dust is suspended in air in proper proportions and exposed to either a spark or a flame.

Many experiments with grain dust have resulted in powerful explosions every time these conditions were produced. Any elevator superintendent who doubts the explosive force of grain dust, can easily learn the truth by building a small fire in a drygoods box and blowing grain dust toward the flames from a safe distance.

Several dust explosions which have occurred in grain elevators this year have failed to spread to many parts of the plant because thorough cleaning of these parts have deprived the flames of combustible material upon which to feed. The rapid spread of the fire throughout the large cupola of the C. & O. elevator gives conclusive proof of the presence of an ample supply of combustible material to expedite the spread of the flames.

Shelling Shrinkage of Ear Corn Excessive

Ear corn buyers are meeting with much disappointment when they shell their purchases because of the unusual shrinkage. One Iowa buyer writes, "We are buying only on a shelled corn basis. One load received recently measured 42 bus., weighed 35 bus. and shelled out 29 bus." Other Iowa shellers report the shrinkage to be 10% more than usual.

Some Illinois shippers are experiencing even a greater shrinkage, so it is evident that all ear corn buyers must make careful shelling tests frequently if they are to learn how many pounds of ear corn is necessary to get 56 lbs. of shelled corn.

Truckers who buy and sell corn on the ear do not worry over the shrinkage because the feeders stand it. This explains their preference for ear corn.

The Dept. of Agri.'s estimate of the corn crop Nov. 1 was 45,200,000 bus. less than on Oct. 1 due no doubt to disappointing shelling results.

Market Meddlers Not Helping Producers

If the governments now attempting to control the production and marketing of wheat and other agricultural products would retire from the field and give the producers and speculators a free hand, the supply and demand factors would function normally, prices would be steadier, and production would soon accommodate its volume to the needs of the world.

Canada has imported the past season 29,000 bbls. of flour from Australia and 40,000 bbls. milled in England, freight rates permitting shipment as far west as Montreal. One steamer is en route with 10,200 bbls. for Montreal. The price quoted by London wholesalers is \$3.66 per bbl., f. o. b. cars at Montreal. The Australian flour came by way of England. Cheap wheat in England and low ocean freight rates make the movement possible, while Canadian prices of wheat are artificially supported by the government, to the disadvantage of the Eastern Canada miller.

So long as any of the leading wheat surplus nations attempt to control exports, or the prices paid for their products, unnatural conditions will develop and trade will follow unnatural channels. Every nation which has attempted in recent years to relieve the wheat markets and help the producers, has hurt its own producers. It would have been far better had the surplus wheat accumulated by the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Federal Farm Board been dumped on the world's market at the time they were produced. This would have depressed the price to a point where it would have discouraged further production of surplus stocks, and the wheat growers would now be getting a fair price for their products.

Large stocks of cash or futures can always be depended upon to depress market values, regardless of who owns the grain. The wheat importing nations naturally have resented every Governmental attempt to peg or raise the price of wheat, and have as always sought to buy their needed supplies in the cheapest market. While some governments have ignored the law of supply and demand for a time, they have paid most dearly for their diversion.

Liability for Conversion of Wheat at Highest Market Value

One Mischel gave a bill of sale for three wagon-loads of grain to the Sax Motor Co., which company knew that the grain already was mortgaged.

A. J. Nathan, blockman for the Oliver Farm Equipment Co., mortgagee, brought suit for conversion and got judgment in full for the promissory note of \$312. The wheat converted did not cover the amount of the indebtedness and the court on Aug. 23, 1934, said:

It is clear in this case the conversion took place when the grain was taken and sold. Plaintiff did not know of the taking until two or three weeks before the action was commenced. On June 19, 1933, demand for return was made and the action was commenced June 21. Under subdivision 2 of section 7168, plaintiff may recover the highest market value of the wheat at any time between conversion and verdict, without interest. The grain taken was No. 1 northern wheat, and the highest value between January, 1933, and time of the trial was \$1.01 per bushel.—*Supreme Court of North Dakota*, 256 N. W. Rep. 228.

Recovery for Worthless Seed

The Supreme Court of New York County, New York, gave the Portland Seed Co., Portland, Ore., judgment for \$3,958.53, with interest, against Gustav F. Herbst and others, executors under the will of Robert Herbst, deceased, on a contract for the shipment from Europe of a quantity of vetch seed specified as "purity 97%; germination 85% at point of delivery."

The Court said: The seed was duly shipped, and the buyer paid the agreed price upon presentation of the documents. When the seed arrived at Portland, it was discovered to be mouldy, rotten, of almost no germinability, and practically worthless.

Until the seller transfers the B/L or makes out a delivery order, it is hard to find any indicia of possession in the buyer. The fact that delivery, for purposes of fixing a market for the ascertainment of damages, is held to be made at the point of shipment does not appear to be controlling where the question is how the contracting parties used the word "delivery" and where the indications are that the term was distinguished from "shipment."

In the instant case, however, it is unnecessary to decide whether the quality specification "at point of delivery" modifies the usual substance of a C.I.F. agreement, since there is evidence that even at the point of shipment the seed was below contract quality, and judgment must be given for the plaintiff upon that ground even if the defendant's interpretation of the contract be accepted. It is shown that upon discovery of the condition of the seed the seller sought for evidence of sea damage in vain. Chemical analysis failed to reveal the presence of salt in sufficient quantity to indicate contact with sea water. Inquiries as to other goods carried in the same hold failed to reveal traces of similar damage. While there is no legal presumption that goods damaged at receipt were damaged at shipment, it is a fair inference of fact from the condition of the seed upon arrival and the defendant's failure to discover any source of damage in transit upon which a claim for insurance could be based that the goods did not meet the contract specifications even upon shipment. The plaintiff has established its right to judgment for the purchase price, the sum of \$3,207.53, and the additional sum of \$751 representing customs charges and the cost of freight, handling and demurrage. It failed to establish other items of damage claim.—262 N. Y. S. 587.

Much Dockage in Barley

The Federal Grain Supervision on Nov. 1 reported that chinch bug and drought damage reduced the barley crop in the Central West and brought about a movement of Pacific Coast barley eastward and of Michigan barley westward.

St. Louis and Omaha received practically no "locally grown" barley. Five per cent of Chicago's receipts were "locally" grown. Milwaukee received the most of the nearby production, where 80% of the barley receipts are grading "malting."

Central western barley contains more or less weed seeds and considerable blight damaged barley. Michigan barley, while free from blight and of good test weight, is often excluded from the malting subclass on account of containing two-rowed barley.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Receipts at Milwaukee of barley during August and September were 2,461 cars, a 40% increase over receipts for the same period of 1933. Of the total receipts 66.7% graded No. 2 or better. This is in comparison with 60% in 1933 and 70% in 1932. This year 31% graded No. 3. Approximately 80% of the receipts are grading under the subclass Malt-m.

Forty per cent of the cars contain dockage, a most unusual condition. The dockage consists almost entirely of fine seeds, which could readily be cleaned out by country elevators, thus improving the appearance of the barley and saving freight on this material. In several instances this dockage has been as high as 8%.

The average test weight of barley receipts for this period is 46.2 pounds, in comparison with 46 pounds, the average of 1933. The average moisture content, 13.2%, is the same as last year. It was noticed, however, that the receipts of barley for September contain more moisture than the receipts for the month of August. Of the total receipts approximately 5% were graded under the special grade of Tough, and 8% were graded under the special grade Blighted. Blight seems to be more prevalent in Wisconsin barley this year than for several seasons past. The barley this year also contains some weather damaged which has been absent in previous years.

Wisconsin's barley is making an average yield of 25 bushels per acre in comparison with 22 bushels per acre last year. Many instances have come to our attention, however, where the yields on individual farms were as high as 50 bushels.—Wm. L. Ingles.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Unusually dry weather caused a low percentage of mellowness in malting barley varieties.—Robert H. Black.

Corn-Hog Plan's Unpopularity

The AAA chieftans are whistling in the dark to create an impression of great popularity for their corn-hog regimentation program. Indiana farmers, for example, are proclaimed as overwhelmingly for the plan. A vote shows 24,022 farmers in favor of continuing their agreements with the government next year, while 13,022 recorded their opinions in opposition. It is not explained that the total of those who took the trouble to vote either for or against the plan is 37,044, or less than one-half of the 85,000 who were in the plan during the current year.

The fact that more than one-half of those who will get corn-hog checks this year did not take enough interest even to answer the request to make their wishes known as to next year does not indicate any great enthusiasm in the rural districts. The further fact that there are 181,570 farms operated in Indiana and only 24,022 of those owners are willing to sign up for next year is evidence that Hoosier agriculturists still continue to prefer to manage their own business in their own way.

The situation in Indiana is similar to that in the other eight states for which figures have been compiled. The reports from Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Ohio, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, along with Indiana, show 166,990 in favor of corn-hog agreements next year and 100,719 against. There are 1,721,425 farmers in those states, and fewer than one in ten favor the AAA program in spite of the fact that 817,000 of them have tried it this year and are supposed to be delighted with the results, according to the new deal reports.—*Indianapolis Star*.

Meeting of Nebraska Farmers Elevator Ass'n

The Farmers Elevator Managers Ass'n of Nebraska at the recent annual meeting at the Hotel Rome, Omaha, Neb., re-elected the old officers, J. R. Morrison, Chappell, Neb., pres.; E. P. Hubbard, Juniper, Neb., vice pres.; Frank Rutherford, Omaha, sec'y-treas. Directors chosen are Otto Aron, Dorchester; F. F. Walters, Lindsay.

Minimum Price Fixing of milk under the state statute of New York was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States Nov. 5. The Hegeman Farm Corporation had complained that the minimum purchase and fixed selling price did not allow sufficient margin and forced it to operate at a loss.

F. A. Derby, Our New President

Members of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n will experience no difficulty in making their problems known to the new president of the organization, F. A. Derby, who was elected to that office at the recent Memphis convention, for he began as a country shipper at Armour, Neb., in 1897 and now is interested in the operation of fifteen country elevators. He represented the country elevator interest in the directory of the Ass'n and served as vice president.

He removed to Sabetha, Kan., in 1900, and established the Derby Grain Co., the headquarters of which were removed to Topeka in 1916. At Topeka he is a car lot dealer in grain.

He has served as president of the Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas, his native state. Since 1921 he has been a director of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

He has a thorough understanding of all grain trade activities, with a desire to direct them toward safer methods and surer profits for all those engaged in the business of providing a ready cash market for the farmer's grain. Energetic and progressive, he can be depended upon to extend the influence and usefulness of the National Ass'n to new fields.

He has a weakness for golf, and usually wins.



(Photo by Moffett-Russell)

Fred A. Derby, Topeka, Kan., President, Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

The Largest Car of Oats?

Grain & Feed Dealers Journal: We received account sales this week on Car No. 81164, Initial P. M., from E. W. Bailey & Co., which car contained 3105 bushels and 20 pounds of oats.

This is the largest car of oats that we have ever shipped and if you have a record of the largest car of oats that ever was shipped to Chicago I would like to know what it is.—The Kunz Grain Co., Henry Kunz, Sec'y, Wesley, Iowa.

Ans.: The largest car of oats received at Chicago contained 4,034 bus. and 2 pounds.

Outside Fire Escapes

Grain & Feed Journals: At one of our Factory Council & Safety Meetings recently the subject of fire escapes was brought up. One of the men suggested we have a fire escape at one end of the recently completed additional grain storage tanks.

Do you know of any grain elevator storage bins that have fire escapes?—R. J. Fleming.

Ans.: Fire escapes installed at far end of storage tanks away from workhouse are common. They are unquestionably a safeguard against loss of life as demonstrated by fires and explosions in both wood and concrete elevators in the past wherein men have become trapped on top of elevators with their only chance of escape (the inside stairway) shut off to them by roaring flames.

One man in the burning Newport News elevator saved his life Nov. 8 by the outside fire escape.

No Loans Above Market Price?

Grain & Feed Journals: In some weekly of national circulation Henry A. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture is credited with having made an extraordinarily valuable statement expressing skepticism about loans as high as \$1 per bushel on wheat or 75 cents on corn, as the chances are both crops will be larger next year.

What was the name and date of the publication in which Mr. Wallace's statement appeared?—H. G. L. Strange, director research department Searle Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Ans.: This statement by Sec'y Wallace appeared in Collier's Weekly of Oct. 6, 1934, under the caption "The Tyranny of Greed," and was quoted at some length in the Journals of Oct. 10, page 266.

Registering Warehouse Receipts?

Grain & Feed Journals: I am anxious to secure some information regarding the keeping of records in connection with the warehousing of grain and the issuance of warehouse receipts. Are there any forms that may be of some help in working out a system of bookkeeping in connection with this.

At the present time we are keeping books under a system that we have worked out ourselves. In one book we show the number of the receipt issued, amount, date registered and date canceled. In another book we keep a record of the commodities by grade, showing the number of receipts and amounts and the amount in force. We receive daily sheets from the warehouse showing receipts and shipments and would not be interested in forms for this, what we are interested in is the registration of warehouse receipts.—John O'Hara, in charge of inspection and weighing, Board of Trade, Cincinnati, O.

Ans.: The procedure for the public elevators at Chicago as outlined by G. Hetzel, state grain registrar, is for the state grain inspector at the elevator to report to the registrar on a blank

form giving particulars of grain received into store, in duplicate.

Next the warehouseman operating the elevator presents his application on a form for issuance of receipts.

Third: The state grain registrar issues a receipt stamped with the date, which then becomes good collateral at the bank.

Fourth: When to be loaded out the same receipt is presented and stamped as "registered for cancellation," and these receipts are listed on a blank form by the applicant.

Fifth: A form is filled out directed to the deputy grain inspector at the elevator authorizing loading out.

Sixth: On a form the inspector reports in detail the grain loaded out, in triplicate.

Finally the warehouseman makes a daily report of each kind and grade of grain "shipped by us this day" with description of receipts canceled. The state grain registrar's office, which is in charge of G. Hetzel, has a system of bookkeeping with debits and credits accounting for every bushel and pound of grain just as dollars and cents are accounted for in a business office.

The procedure for the private elevators at Chicago is more simple, the Custodian Department of the Board of Trade not concerning itself with the grade but carefully recording the kind and weight, issuing a receipt on each car which receipt will be turned over to the holder of the B/L when he asks for it. The warehouseman, if he holds and accumulates B/L for a large quantity may be given a receipt for 100,000 bus., recorded as a collateral receipt for a bank loan. Those outstanding are shown in a ledger. The result is that no grain can be loaded out until the lawful holder of the documents has been paid.

Iowa's champion corn husker is Lee Stodgell, 38, of Morning Sun, who shucked 1,976.9 lbs. in 80 minutes Nov. 1 in a state contest. A crowd of 18,000 watched the 25 competitors southwest of Waterloo on the Merndale farm.

Washington Hearing on Coal Assessment

A vigorous protest was made to the N. R. A. at Washington Nov. 2 by the Country Elevator Code Authority against the assessment of grain dealers for the benefit of the code authority of the retail solid fuel industry.

A. F. Nelson, of the code authority, speaking as the representative of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'n and the state ass'n of Minnesota, branded the assessments as nuisances taxes. He declared the coal code budget was "large and wasteful" and the elevators' contribution to it only added to farmers' burdens.

Lawrence Farlow, of Bloomington, Ill., also a member of the code authority and sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, representing 111 dealers in Illinois, placed the percentage of coal sold by these firms as 4.8 per cent of their total business, while grain accounted for 89.7 per cent. He said the average contribution of the coal code authority was seven times the \$3 assessment paid into the country elevator budget.

Another who appeared in support of the protests was C. E. Huff, Chicago, representing the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

C. S. Latchaw of Fostoria, Ohio, represented the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio.

In defense, P. F. Scheunemann, Minneapolis, Minn., for coal code authority division No. 34, said the exemption of elevators from the coal code would establish a precedent for other industries. Ninety per cent of all firms handling coal do so as a sideline, he said.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Dec. 11, 12, 13. Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, Huron, S. D.

Feb. 5, 6, 7. North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Minot, N. D.

The Rye Millers Ass'n of America at its annual meeting Oct. 23 at Chicago elected Howard W. Files, Minneapolis, pres.; Frank B. Mosher, New Richmond, Wis., vice pres.; Geo. W. Haynes, New Ulm, Minn., sec'y-treas. A com'te was appointed to consider the feasibility of employing a full time paid secretary.

According to our Code, a co-operative acting in behalf of its members is a part of a buying group and cannot perform brokerage services in the usually accepted sense. Only when such organizations actually engage in the sale of products to person or organizations other than members, can they qualify as brokers and be entitled to the usual brokerage or commission, and then only on sales made for the account of the mill to such non-members.—Carl F. Dietz, director code authority of wheat flour milling industry.

New Manager of Farmers National

Wm. C. Engel has been chosen vice-pres. and general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp., to succeed Geo. S. Milnor.

Mr. Engel was identified with the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corp. in 1917, but enlisted in the army in 1918. After the war he returned to the grain business with the J. H. Teasdale Commission Co., of St. Louis, Mo., becoming general manager in 1922 and its president in 1923. In 1930 he resigned to enter the service of the Farmers National Grain Corp. as a vice-pres., since which time he has given his attention particularly to the handling and merchandising of co-operatively marketed grain.



Wm. C. Engel, Chicago, Ill.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Somewhat Pessimistic

Grain & Feed Journals: Farming and the country grain business is facing the darkest year in history. Compulsory crop reduction combined with the drouth leaves the farmer with nothing to sell in the next year. Farm buying power will also be the lowest in all time. Will this promote universal prosperity? Maybe. I do not doubt but what we shall all be living off the Government by spring, which will swell the "revolving fund" to the extent that henceforth no one will have to labor. The modern idea is along these lines, hence, the writer is laying in a supply of fishing equipment and will spend his time angling, until Gabriel blows his horn. Hurrah for the New Deal!

Good Scott County farm land is selling at \$40 to \$50 per acre at this time, the same land that sold for \$75 back in 1900. Plenty of men have the money to buy, but are afraid to invest as conditions are so unsettled, and also due to restrictions on farming.—E. H. Anschutz, Long Grove, Ia.

Elevator Code Not Popular in Kansas

Grain & Feed Journals: In our bulletin No. 208, we submitted a questionnaire in order that we might have the opinion of our members as to whether or not they were deriving any benefit from the code. The questions submitted:

- (1) Have you derived or do you expect to derive any benefit from the code, and
- (2) Are you in favor of giving the code a further trial?

Only two of the members of the Association from whom we have heard think they have derived any benefit and only six favor giving the plan a further trial. The question now is whether or not it will be possible to enforce the code against public opinion. The fact that Richberg, the President's recovery coordinator, has swatted all provisions of the different codes providing for price fixing has apparently put the AAA in the hole for the time being at least. David Lawrence says:

The latest evidence of the determination of the Roosevelt administration to abandon the blue eagle as a penalty may be inferred from the ruling of Attorney General Cummings which has just come to light. It stipulates, without referring particularly to the blue eagle, that no executive officer can impose penalties and that this is wholly the right of Congress. The ruling never has been made public, although it bears the date of June 30 last, and was discovered only in connection with an answer made to litigants in a case involving the federal alcohol administration, which was trying to compromise various violations of the NRA codes by assessing certain penalties. Viewing the matter in the light of the above considerations and the above cited authorities, I am of opinion that the President has no authority to impose civil penalties for violations of codes and regulations and that violators of such codes and regulations may not lawfully be punished in a manner other than provided by congress in the national industrial recovery act. It follows, of course, that the President has no power to delegate such authority to the federal alcohol control administration.

In face of this opinion, it is probable that Secretary Wallace will again attempt to secure the enactment of his pet scheme to give him authority to license all industries and power to examine all records and reports of individuals and further authority to close any and all places where it can be shown that the code has been violated. This bill was passed by the house but killed in the senate, during the last session of congress. Are the elevator owners in favor of

a law of this kind? Are you in favor of having snoopers directed by bureaucrats tell you how you shall conduct your business?—E. J. Smiley, Sec'y Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Snoopers to Revel in Your Private Affairs

Snoopers and garrulous gossips will be given opportunities never before enjoyed when income tax returns are opened for public inspection next year.

Under the law enacted by the congress provision is made for publication not only of the amount of tax paid, but of the amount of gross income, legal deductions, and net income as well as the income tax paid by each individual or corporation filing a return.

P. P. Donahue Passes On

After a long illness Patrick P. Donahue of Milwaukee, Wis., died at his residence Oct. 24, aged 71 years.

He was born at Tracy, Wis., where he began learning the trade of flour miller at the age of 17. He removed to Palmyra, Wis., to operate a mill and there was married to Miss Nellie Dow. For a number of years he operated mills at Mason City, Ia., and Marysville, Kan., later returning to Palmyra and representing Minnesota mills on the road, selling flour in Illinois and Wisconsin.

His ability as a salesman won him a connection with Chas. R. Lull & Co., grain merchants, in charge of the flour and wheat departments. After remaining with this company for 11 years, he engaged in the grain, flour and feed brokerage business on his own account. In 1910, with H. P. Stratton, he formed the Donahue-Stratton Co., and operated Elevator "A" of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co.

At one time he was wheat buyer for the Daisy Roller Mills and for a cereal company of Milwaukee, and at Chicago had been employed by the Star & Crescent Milling Co.

He took an active part in the affairs of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, having been four terms a director, a second vice pres. and for two terms president.



P. P. Donahue, Milwaukee, Wis., Deceased.

Strangling Private Business by Legal Discrimination

L. R. Rumsyre, Manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., of South Whitley, Ind., and Ex-Secretary of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Indiana, recently wrote to the Secretary of Agriculture, hoping to learn if privately owned industry is doomed to destruction, by what the officials of the Department call "An Evolution in Business Organization."

Mr. Rumsyre writes: "We are concerned with the preservation of individual opportunity and the welfare of American communities. When the Federal Government allows or aids in the elimination of such opportunity and strikes at American traditions thru the substitution of Socialistic Collectivism, it seems time to awake and to act."

In a letter to Secretary Henry A. Wallace, under date of Sept. 1, he stated: "The tax-paying Country Grain Elevators would also like to know just why the tax-exempted Farm Bureau is permitted to offer rebates, or refunds, while all other dealers are forbidden by the Codes to do so. Does the Administration consider this arrangement fair trade practice? Such methods carried to their logical conclusion mean the ultimate ruin of Country Grain Elevators. Is it the Administration's view that such institutions have served their purpose and can now be eliminated?"

His letter was referred to H. W. Hochbaum, Acting Chief of the Extension Service, who asked for more definite information, and Mr. Rumsyre enlarged on his request for information as to the position of the Department in a letter from which we quote the following:

Mr. Rumsyre Clarifies His Protest

South Whitley, Ind., Sept. 18th, 1934.

Dear Mr. Hochbaum:

Replying to your request of Sept. 7th for further information relative to certain privileges and practices enjoyed and adopted by the Farm Bureau in this state, I invite your consideration of the following facts:

The Indiana Farm Bureau, through its Commercial Department, is now actively in competition with all independent business serving the public in the lines set out herewith:

Feeds	Paint
Fertilizer	Batteries
Farm Machinery	Insurance
Seeds	Coal
Tires	Gasoline
Washing Machines	Oil
Insecticides	Harness
Fencing	Baby chicks
Serums	Twine

The Farm Bureau is incorporated as a non-profit organization. Such profits as it earns on these commercial activities, after salaries are paid, are returned to members or participants, in the form of patronage dividends or rebates. Under the law no income taxes are charged against these profits. The inventory of an average independent business serving the rural trade will show between 150 and 200 items. Of these, the eighteen named above are the leaders and yield the profits which make it possible for dealers to carry the slower lines for customer service. The Farm Bureau, however, is interested only in the lines which are active and profitable. On these it competes by pointing out that ALL profits on earned income will be refunded because of the profit sharing plan and because **none** of it need be paid over in taxes.

All independent operators or dealers handling these products must pay \$137.50 of each \$1,000 profit to the Government. We recognize this as a fair tax and we accept the obligation as a duty and a privilege by which all share in the necessary expense of government.

Now, however, we are compelled to compete with an organization which bids for business by a scheme to eliminate those taxes; and to that we object on the grounds of discrimination. We protest also because when brought into wide practice, as planned by the Farm Bureau, it will dry up an important source of Federal revenue and by enabling one class to evade just taxation load unfair burdens on others.

Perhaps one concrete example will best indicate how the Farm Bureau rebate plan works. When the wheat sowing season opened the Bureau circulated a letter which, by innuendo, created the impression that the \$3.60 per ton margin established by the Code Authority on fertilizer is excessive. It was then pointed out

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

that a substantial part of this \$3.60 would be returned if the user purchased his fertilizer through the Bureau. Meetings were held and solicitors sent out to contract orders on that basis. At the same time it was explained that all independent dealers are forbidden by the Code to make such rebates.

This, of course, is true. Under Code regulations an independent dealer, a taxpayer, dare not offer even a cigar to a customer to secure an order. Yet, the Farm Bureau, a tax evader, is taken care of by the Code; to wit:

"..... nothing in this section shall be construed or applied to prohibit the distribution of dividends from earned income or the payment of dividends on a patronage basis to any member of a cooperative organization of producers."

Thus a huge marketing organization, paying no taxes and employing little labor, is given an unfair advantage and by law placed in position to undersell all independent dealers. The continued development of this tax exempt and rebate giving plan can mean but one thing to privately owned business, and since it appears to enjoy the especial care and favor of the administration, independent dealers are asking if their ruin is contemplated or desired. In the face of the Government's declared purpose of eliminating unfair competition we find it difficult to understand why a huge commercial organization is protected in a rebate plan while small independent dealers are compelled to maintain a higher price, and still pay an income tax on profits, if any.

Yours very truly,

L. R. Rumsyre, Manager,
FARMERS ELEVATOR COMPANY.

The letter just finished is a presentation of the case. The reply which follows is an historic document. It reveals an utter lack of regard on the part of Government for the distressed condition of private industry. There are no regrets, no hopeful assurances, no offer of further study or consideration. Apparently the Government accepts the final destruction of moderate private business as inevitable.

Mr. Rumsyre pleads for all private merchants to commit Mr. Hochbaum's reply to memory. It follows:

Suffering from an Evolution in Business
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE,
Extension Service,
Washington, D. C.

October 4, 1934.

Division of Cooperative Extension.

Dear Mr. Rumsyre:

Let me thank you for your interesting letter and your description of the methods followed by the Farm Bureau. This letter has been shown to several persons here. THE PREVAILING OPINION IS THAT COOPERATIVE PURCHASING IS LEGITIMATE AND THAT YOU ARE IN A POSITION SIMILAR TO THAT OF OTHER BUSINESS MEN AS A RESULT OF AN EVOLUTION IN BUSINESS ORGANIZATION AND METHOD. You will be able to judge best whether N.C.A. Code restrictions have been violated, and whether your code directors should be informed.

Sincerely,

H. W. Hochbaum,
In Charge, Eastern Section.

Explosion and Fire Destroy Newport News Elevator

An explosion of grain dust supposedly on the bin floor, occurring at 4:50 p. m., Nov. 8, blew off the corrugated iron siding at that level and spread a fire that completely destroyed the C. & O. Ry. Co.'s Elevator "B" at Newport News, Va.

Four employees lost their lives: Geo. Martin, Jacob Ellis, Sr., Geo. Thomasson and Chas. Sheldon.

The house contained 359,000 bus. wheat, 29,000 bus. oats, 25,000 bus. corn and 1,000 bus. rye.

Built of wood and dry as tinder, the building burned rapidly, the superstructure falling 30 minutes after the fire started.

Elevator "B" was constructed in 1900 by the John S. Metcalf Co., of cribbing, 101x196 ft., the 175 bins having a capacity of 1,000,000 bus. Above the basement work floor the bins extended 63 ft., and above the bin was a 5-story cupola. Conveyor belts, housed in a gallery, carried the grain from the elevator 1,540 ft. to shipside.

Elevator "A" of the C. & O. of about the

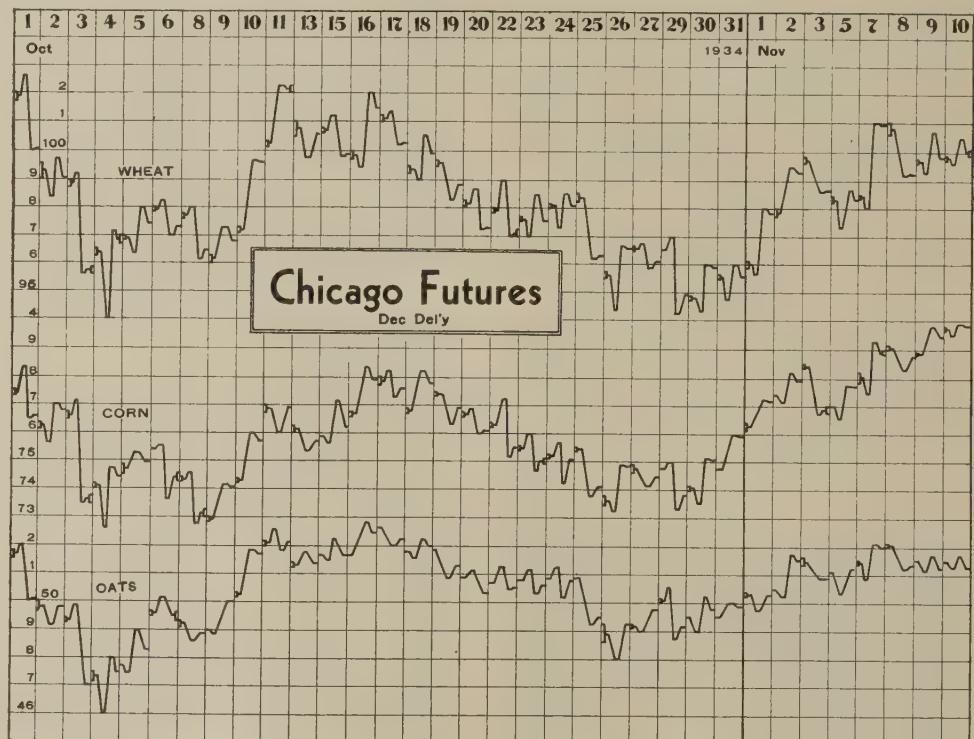
same size, built in 1890, burned Sept. 4, 1915, so the late fire leaves the railroad company without grain-handling facilities.

The elevator was operated by the Continental Grain Co., both for export and import. Wheat bought by the company in the Pacific Northwest was shipped thru the Panama Canal to Newport News and there distributed by rail to mills in the Southeastern States.

The right of code authorities to collect money for their support is at stake in the suit filed Oct. 29 by the mason contractors code authority against John Lowry, Inc., at New York City.

The A. A. A. has sustained the contention of the Millers National Federation and its code authority that the cleaning charge for used bags is a part of the package differential schedule.

In some counties of Eastern Washington where most of the 11,607 farmers of the state reside who benefit to the tune of \$5,619,-135.48 from the wheat allotment tax, the vote in favor of the corn-hog program was about unanimous.—F. K. H.



Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the new December delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past three weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Option	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.
Chicago*	High	82 1/4	24	25	26	27	29	30	31	1	2	3	5	7	8
Winnipeg*	97 3/4	75	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76	75 1/2	75 1/2	75	76 3/4	78 1/4	77 3/4	79 5/8	78 3/8	77 1/2
Liverpool*	96	74 1/2	74 1/2	72 3/4	72 3/4	73 1/2	72 1/2	70 7/8	71 1/4	72 3/4	74	72 3/4	73	74 1/2	70 3/4
Kansas City	110 1/2	82 1/2	97	95	95 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	99	97 1/2	98
Minneapolis	119 1/2	89 1/2	104 1/2	103	103	103 1/2	102	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2
Duluth, durum	130 1/2	101	127	126	125 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126	127	127 1/2	127	127	128 1/2	128 1/2	130
Milwaukee	113 1/2	89 1/2	98	96 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	100
Chicago	84	56 1/2	75	74	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	75	75 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Kansas City	84	55	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	78 1/2	79	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Milwaukee	83 1/2	56 1/2	75	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Chicago	56 1/2	41	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Winnipeg	47 1/2	35 1/2	10 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Minneapolis	55	41 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Milwaukee	56 1/2	41 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Chicago	90 1/2	65 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	68	67 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Minneapolis	80 1/2	72 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	69	68 1/2	69 1/2	71	70 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2
Winnipeg	77	52 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Duluth	89	70 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	69	68 1/2	68 1/2	71	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70
Minneapolis	81 1/2	52 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71	71 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Winnipeg	64 1/2	43 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Milwaukee	87 1/2	62	78	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	78	76 1/2	76	76	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Chicago	87 1/2	78	77 1/2	77	77 1/2	78	76 1/2	76	76	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2

*Wheat price in former gold cents Nov. 10: Chicago, 59; Winnipeg, 47 1/2; Liverpool, 49 1/4.

Denver's New 500,000-Bushel Concrete Elevator

The Rocky Mountain territory welcomes the new modern half million bushel reinforced concrete grain elevator recently completed and put into operation by the Inter-Mountain Elevator Co. at Denver.

This new grain company is owned and operated by Oscar L. Malo and Leo H. Connell, both of whom have spent many years in the grain and milling business. Mr. Malo came to the Rocky Mountain region in 1905 and entered the services of the Colorado Milling and Elevator Co. where he remained until 1930. In the latter years he served as president of the company, organized and controlled by his father-in-law, the late J. K. Mullen. Mr. Connell, a native of Colorado, entered the services of the Colorado Milling and Elevator Co. in 1912 where he remained until 1928, when he went to the Holton-Connell Grain Co. and remained as a partner until recently.

This new fireproof plant is located on a ten-acre tract just outside the city limits. The elevator is between the main lines of the Union Pacific and Chicago Burlington & Quincy railroads, and is directly served by each railroad. The trackage arrangement is very convenient in that each railroad can deliver loaded cars on one end and remove their empties at the opposite end without going through the plant or disturbing operations.

The elevator has seventeen carload capacity bins in the working house, and with six large cylindrical bins the tanks and interstice bins and four interstice bins on opposite sides of working house provides storage for 500,000 bus.

The track shed houses two gravity receiving sinks each of a carload capacity. A double car unloading shovel is installed over each of the receiving sinks. Each pair of shovels is driven

by a $7\frac{1}{2}$ hp., totally enclosed fan cooled, geared motor. A car puller which handles twelve cars is installed adjacent to and below the track. This puller is driven by a 35 hp. wound-rotor induction motor. With the present receiving equipment, the plant can unload from four to six cars per hour.

In the working house adjacent to each of the receiving sinks is a stand of elevators which carries grain to the top of the house. These legs extend 26 ft. below the track level and 180 ft. above the track level. Both leg belts are equipped with automatic take-ups. The elevator belts are 8 ply, $37\frac{1}{2}$ oz. double stitched, treated canvas belts. 8x14 D.P. cups are spaced 12-inch centers. The belt speed is approximately 600 ft. per minute, giving an elevating capacity of approximately 7,000 bus. per hour for each stand of elevators. Each elevator leg is driven by a 60 hp. totally enclosed fan cooled, ball bearing motor. The power is transmitted from the motor to the countershaft through a V belt drive, and from the countershaft to the headshaft through a double roller chain drive. Each elevator head is fitted with a 20" Mayo spout to carry the grain to either of the 2,500 bus. hopper scales. The scales are of the latest model, and are equipped with type registering beams and weight lifting devices. The flow of grain from the scale hoppers is controlled with 42-inch rotary valves. These valves and the operating mechanism for the valves are fastened to and made a part of the scale hopper and frame.

In the lower distributing story under the scales, two 24-inch mayo spouts receive grain from the scales and discharge into the working house bins, to the 14-inch carloading spouts or to either of the storage conveyors. Either of

the mayo spouts under the scales can discharge grain to either of the 36-inch storage conveyors. With these large size rotary valves and mayo spouts under the scales it is possible to empty the scale hoppers in approximately three minutes, which materially expedites the weighing.

The storage conveyors in the galleries over the tanks are equipped with two way self propelling steel frame trippers with anti-friction bearings. Each of the storage conveyors are driven by 10 hp. totally enclosed fan cooled ball bearing motor. The power is transmitted from the motors direct to the head shafts through V belt drives.

In the tunnels under the storage tanks two 30-inch shipping conveyors carry the grain from the tanks to the elevator boots. These conveyors are also driven by 10 hp. totally enclosed ball bearing motors. Power is transmitted from the motors direct to the conveyor headshafts through V belt drives.

A No. 15 Eureka receiving separator is installed on the first floor of the workhouse and is fully equipped with a Eureka-Buhler vibrationless sieve drive, ball bearings are on all shafts and brush sieve cleaners under main and seed screens. The separator has a maximum capacity of 6,000 bus. per hour. The separator is driven by a 15 hp. fully enclosed fan cooled ball bearing motor. The separator receives grain from eight of the working house bins, and the clean grain can be spouted to either stand of elevators.

The spouting arrangement of the bins in the working house is such as to facilitate delivery of grain to the proper cleaning facilities, but also for mixing grain from these bins. Eight of the working house bins spout direct to the receiving separator, as well as by-pass the separator and go to either of two mixing hoppers on the first floor, while the nine remaining working house bins are spouted only to the mixing hoppers.

On the opposite side of the plant from the track shed is a building housing the superintendent's offices, as well as a driveway for receiving grain from trucks and wagons.

In the driveway a 26-ft. platform, 40,000-lb. capacity, scale is installed to serve the large trucking trade. The grain received in the driveway is carried to the main elevator on a 30-inch conveyor belt passing through a tunnel connecting the two buildings. This conveyor is driven by a $7\frac{1}{2}$ hp. totally enclosed fan cooled, ball bearing motor. The power is transmitted direct from the motor to the conveyor head shaft with a V belt drive.

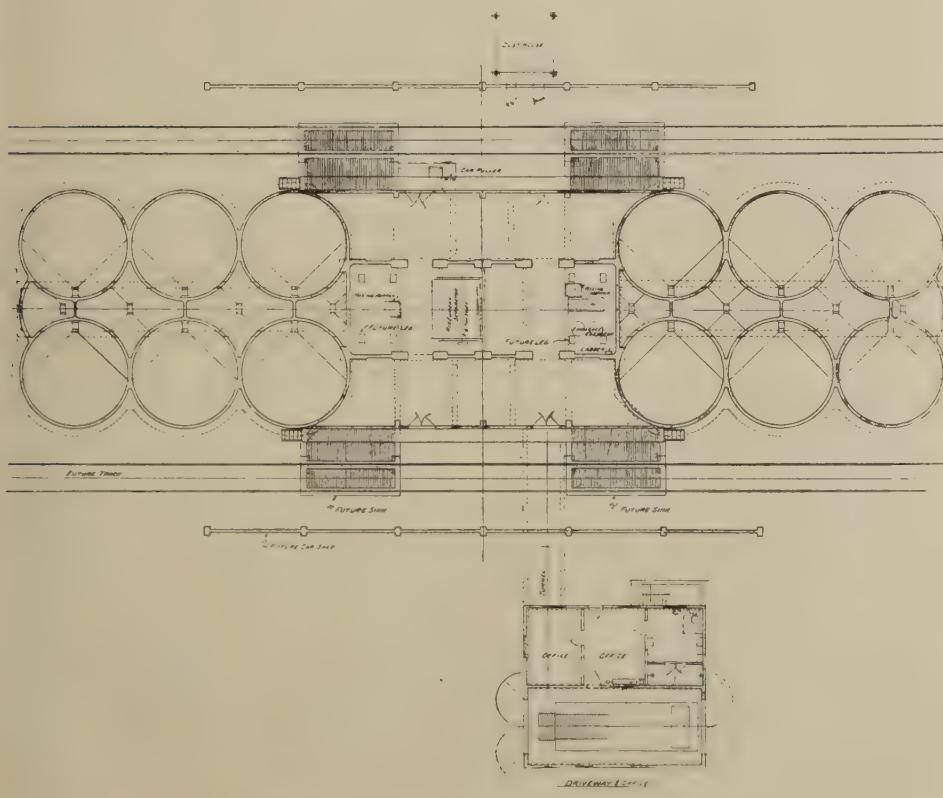
The loading out of grain from the plant to cars is through two 14-inch wrought iron well casing carloading spouts, each being equipped with a bifurcated discharge spout.

An employee's elevator extending from the basement of the workhouse to the top floor of cupola expedites movement of operating the plant. The bearings on all transmission machinery and conveyor rolls are of the anti-friction type. The 14 G. E. motors throughout the plant are of the totally enclosed fan cooled, ball bearing type. All sheet metal work and conveying machinery was manufactured by J. B. Ehksam and Sons Mfg. Co. Over 9,200 barrels of Portland cement were used in constructing the plant. Each of the twelve tanks and seven interstices are equipped with the Zeleny Thermometer System, with the control room on the bin floor level in the workhouse.

A modern five room residence is provided for the caretaker of the property.

The plant has a private water system, and water required is supplied under pressure for all purposes. The plant was designed and constructed by J. T. McDowell.

See illustration on outside front cover.



Plan of Inter-Mountain Elevator Co.'s Elevator at Denver.
[See outside front cover.]

Nov. 19 is the closing date set by the AAA for signing of applications and agreements by farmers for harvesting and selling fodder and stover. The government has agreed to purchase such quantities as may remain unsold on farms after Apr. 1.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

Kasson, Minn., Nov. 5.—No grain here.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Rockwell City, Ia., Nov. 1.—Yields of new corn vary widely between 25 and 50 bus. per acre. It shells out pretty fair.—C. T. Hinton, Farmers Grain & Coal Co.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.—The 1934 cotton crop for the entire U. S. indicated Nov. 1 was 9,634,000 bales, compared with 13,047,000 bales in 1933.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Emmons, Minn., Oct. 29.—The small grain crop around Emmons this year is about half a crop, and corn about half to two-thirds of a crop.—Speltz Grain & Coal Co.

Keystone, Ia., Oct. 29.—The southern half of Vinton County will produce less than 20 bus. of corn per acre. It is the shortest crop since 1896.—Bernstorf Grain & Coal Co., Walt Bernstorf.

Modale, Ia., Nov. 9.—New corn varies widely in shelling out, averaging about 10% short. We are buying only on a shelled corn basis. One load received measured 42 bus., weighed 35 bus., and shelled out 29 bus. Of course, that was a poor load.—R. C. Hartstock, Modale Farmers Elevator Co.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 9.—Canada's new wheat crop is estimated at 275,252,000 bus., which is about 5,000,000 bus. more than the 1933 crop. All other grains also showed larger yields this year. For the three Prairie Provinces the estimated wheat yield is 263,000,000 bus. this year, compared with 250,841,000 bus. last year. Threshing is about completed, except in some sections of northern Alberta and a few sections in Saskatchewan.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 7.—Shredding, picking and husking of the poor corn crop continued and some has been cribbed. In localities where corn suffered most severely from the summer's drought, feed hogs are being marketed because of corn shortage, and there are also reports of wheat being fed to livestock. Progress and condition of winter wheat and other winter grains is good to excellent, and pastures continued to improve, their condition being mostly fair to good. Fall field work is well advanced.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Ames, Ia., Oct. 25.—Linn and several adjoining counties now are in the heavily infested chinch bug area. Chinch bug infestation has moved northward since a year ago. The north boundary of the heavily infested portion of the state now extends from the center of Mills County diagonally north across Pottawattamie, a corner of Shelby, across Audubon, Greene, into Hamilton, thence easterly across the centers of Hardin, Grundy, Blackhawk, Buchanan, Delaware and Dubuque counties, according to a survey conducted recently by George Decker and A. D. Worthington, extension entomologists.

Topeka, Kans., Nov. 9.—The corn crop is estimated at 10,492,000 bus., compared with 80,431,000 bus. last year. Very little actual grain corn was produced in the state this year and the estimate for the most part represents feeding value of corn harvested for fodder or silage. Production this year is the lowest in the state's history when acreage was at anything like the present level. Large acreages in the western two-thirds of the state were an absolute failure in 1934. Desirable kinds of seed corn of adapted varieties are unusually scarce and producers should make arrangements now to obtain their supply of seed for 1935. The estimate of grain sorghum production is 4,821,000 bus., compared with 16,070,000 in 1933. Very little mature grain was produced and the 1934 estimate of this crop represents (as is the case of corn) mostly the feeding value of grain sorghums harvested for forage or silage.—F. K. Reed, Ag. Stat. of the U. S. Dept. of Ag. and J. C. Mohler, of the State Board of Ag.

Sugars produced from corn are the most efficient energy producers known.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.—In its Nov. 9 report the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture repeated the figures for October as published on page 310 of the Journals for Oct. 24, with the exception that new estimates are given for corn and seven minor crops, as follows:

Production indicated Nov. 1—corn, 1,372,000; buckwheat, 8,200,000; flaxseed, 5,200,000; rice, 37,400,000; grain sorghums, 39,200,000; soybeans, 15,800,000, and cowpeas, 5,300,000 bus.; dry edible beans, 9,500,000 100-lb. bags; compared with, for 1933, corn, 2,344,000,000; buckwheat, 7,800,000; flaxseed, 6,800,000; rice, 35,600,000; grain sorghums, 87,900,000; soybeans, 11,600,000, and cowpeas, 5,900,000 bus., and dry edible beans, 12,300,000 100-lb. bags.

Quality of New Canadian Wheat

Winnipeg, Man.—Numerous and varied tests including milling, baking, physical and chemical determinations have been conducted in the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners, on the 1934 Canadian hard red spring wheat crop, as reported by W. F. Geddes and T. R. Aitken.

The general quality of the 1934 hard red spring wheat crop, grade for grade, is very similar to that of 1933, the first three grades being, if anything, somewhat superior in baking quality.

Cut of 42,072 cars inspected 60.4% graded No. 1 northern or higher, and only 5.1% lower than No. 3 northern. Higher percentages of grade No. 4 northern and lower are expected when further shipments from the northern districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta are received.

Of the total cars of hard red spring wheat inspected to date, only 5.1% have graded tough and 0.1% damp.

The average protein content of the first four grades for the three provinces, based on 7,961 tests is 14.2%. The corresponding figure for the completed 1933 crop survey, based on 11,428 samples, was 13.9%, and the highest average obtained in any previous survey was 14.0%.

Winter Wheat Acreage Increased

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 2.—Early estimates indicate that about 43,500,000 acres will be seeded to winter wheat; that is, 6.1% more than a year ago. Increases are general, except that Pacific Coast States will have the same acreage or possibly slightly less. The increase estimated for Nebraska is 5%, Kansas 7%, Oklahoma 13% and Texas 6%. An important incentive for these increases is to secure pasture.

The plant has a fairly good start; but the odds are rather against large yields in the Great Plains States on account of the continued deficiency of subsoil moisture. This has been an important factor on yields in past years.

The corn crop is now estimated at 1,374,000,000 bus.; a month ago our forecast was 1,435,000,000 bus. Crop last year was 2,344,000,000 bus., and acreage for the preceding five years 2,561,000 bus. The yield per acre is 14.9 bus., a low record; the ten-year average is 25.7 bus. The total expected to be husked for grain is estimated 985,000,000 against 2,029,000,000 last year. The rest represents silage and fodder, in grain equivalent.

Not only is the total bushelage very small, but the percentage of the crop which is of merchantable quality very low, viz., 73.9%, compared with 83.3% last year and 87.2% two years ago.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

The Corn Situation

The most reasonable expectation is for steady corn prices during most of November with the possibility of some weakness late in the month, according to the November report of the Extension Service of the Kansas State College. Since 1918, cash corn prices have shown a tendency to advance during the fore part of November, even though they break again late in the month. Since 1918, there have been 13 price advances and 3 declines in cash corn prices at Kansas City during the first 10 days of November. Ten of these 13 advances were less than 3 cents.

The supply situation is still the most bullish factor in the market. Husking returns have been disappointing in the northern half of the Corn Belt where the drought was not so severe. It was estimated in the government crop report of Oct. 1 that the total carryover plus this year's crop would be 610,000,000 bus. less than the total disappearance during the last crop year. However, the Oct. 1 carryover was approximately the same in both years. Consequently, the effects of this year's small corn crop will be most apparent after November.

Since 1910, the price of No. 2 mixed corn at Kansas City has declined 16 times during the last 10 days of November. Such a decline this year probably will be small due to the shortage in supplies. Apparently the market has about adjusted itself to the supply situation for the time being, and there is little likelihood of any sustained price movement during the next 30 days.

Corn Production 1,388,000,000 Bus.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1.—Preliminary indicated yield per acre of corn is 15.0 bus. and total production 1,388,000,000 bus. Oil content of corn is poor almost generally in the central states and merchantable quality is low in other respects. Decline in prospects the last 30 days has been largely in the above area.

Early indications point to a winter wheat acreage increase of 3.8% to 42,560,000 acres. The acreage now expected is below previous intentions in the Southwest and in the chinch bug infested areas. Much acreage remains to be planted in the extreme western Southwest if moisture is received between now and the permanent arrival of winter which sometimes is not until the end of December.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros.

Quality of New Oats

The Federal Grain Supervision on Nov. 1 reported the new oat crop at the eastern seaboard indicates average test weight of thirty-two pounds or more. The general appearance for eastern receipts is good, and sound cultivated oats is the principal grading factor.

In the central oat belt lower average test weights are reported ranging from 27.5 pounds at Cairo to 31 pounds at Cincinnati. All central markets report that foreign material has been a troublesome factor. This material consists principally of weed seeds such as pigeon grass and mustard seed, and also pulverized weed leaves, broken weed stems and straws. Minneapolis reports a considerable country demand for dockage in oats to avoid grades below No. 3. Illinois' markets report considerable weather damage in some localities but all markets find the crop unusually dry and moisture not a grading factor.

The red oats crop in Texas is of good quality, with test weights about thirty-three pounds. About two-thirds of the red oat crop was graded on the special grade "Bright."

In the Pacific Northwest oat area the crop moved in fair volume and tested 40.5 pounds per bushel on the average. Sound cultivated oats is the principal grading factor.

Chicago, Ill.—Judging from the few carlot receipts received in this market, the new oat crop is by far the poorest for many years, not only in yield but in quality. The test weight per bushel varies from 27 to 30 pounds per bushel, but will not average over 29 pounds. Most of the oats, in addition to being light in test weight, are unusually badly stained and weathered, and a large percentage is graded Sample Grade on account of the odor factor. The percentage of foreign material is unusually large as compared with previous crops, consisting mostly of weed seeds, sticks and straw. Even tho the oats are inferior in quality they are unusually dry and moisture has not been found to be a grading factor.—C. L. Cannon.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The maximum test weight per bushel for 1934 crop oat receipts at Indianapolis was 32.5 pounds; minimum 24.5 pounds, average 28.3 pounds. Last year the maximum test weight was 33.0 pounds, minimum 25.0 pounds and average 29.4 pounds. The maximum moisture content this year was 16.2%; minimum 9.4%, average 11.8%. The average moisture content last year was 12.0%. Of this year's receipts, 14 cars graded slightly weathered, one car badly stained, eight on foreign material and six on heat damaged. The farmers of Indiana will have to give careful attention to their selection of seed oats if a fair proportion of the Indiana crop is to grade No. 2 with a test weight limit of 30 pounds. The 1934 crop of oats in Indiana was the poorest ever known in yield, altho the quality of those grown was not so far below last year.—C. A. Russell.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 24.—A cargo of 354,000 bus. of rye arrived here today from Kingston, Ont., in bond.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26.—A cargo of 150,000 bus. of Canadian oats arrived here yesterday from Green Bay, Wis.

Ft. William, Ont., Nov. 3.—A cargo of 130,000 bus. of oats cleared from this point today for the United States.

North English, Ia., Oct. 28.—Corn is moving at the rate of 40 truckloads daily, which indicates a heavy volume moving from Iowa into Missouri by means of trucks.—E. M.

Dysart, Ia., Oct. 29.—We are selling more corn to truckers going to southern Iowa than we can buy. At the present rate we shall soon be out. Already we are turning down some orders.—Schroeder Grain & Livestock Co.

Morrison, Ia., Oct. 30.—Most of the corn available for purchase has been shipped. What has not been sold has been re-sealed and we look for no real movement of grain before another harvest.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., H. R. Stock.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 28.—Thomson & McKinnon have received word from Florence, Ill., that 471 trucks of corn bound for Missouri were counted there one day last week. It is believed that unless the movement is checked many localities will have to import corn later on to make up for that now being sold.

Carroll, Ia., Oct. 28.—Elevators here, which is in the southern part of the best corn producing territory, are unable to fill the demands of truckers from Missouri, regardless of prices offered for corn. Orders being filled are at prices 3 cents and 4 cents above the Chicago basis, at the country elevator.—E. M.

Washington, D. C.—Imports of oats from the Argentine total about 1,000,000 bus. to Nov. 1, according to the U. S. D. A. Prospects are for larger imports provided the price remains favorable. Oats so imported are of the red variety and of good weight, it was stated. Imports of durum wheat from Canada were estimated at around 3 million bus.

Webster City, Ia., Oct. 25.—The largest job of corn shelling in the state is now in progress here at the Bartlett Frazier Co.'s elevator, where more than 50,000 bus., mostly of the 1933 corn crop, is being shelled, hoisted into the elevator and then run into cars, which are shipped out as rapidly as they are filled. It is estimated that it will take 25 cars to move this corn. The cobs are also being sold about as rapidly as they come from the sheller.

Hubbard, Ia., Oct. 31.—Most of the available corn to be shipped has already been sold. Truckers from the south end of the state have been buying direct from the farmers, paying 3c to 4c over what the elevator can afford, in order to get corn in the ear. The territory has been so well drained that it is likely we shall have to ship corn in to satisfy local demand. We are already receiving calls for seed oats.—Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., F. M. Hoskins.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 27.—Very little old or new corn offered by producers. We look for the lightest movement of new corn to market we have had in years. Good pastures and spring-like weather are curtailing the demand for feed, and the demand for corn has been very slow. Due to low prices quoted on Manchurian meal at the seaboard, the price of soybeans declined sharply this week, which practically shut off country offerings.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—Corn shipments in excess of any October in many years were made from Kansas City last month, this market moving 1,492 cars as its contribution to the distribution of this grain from northern surplus areas to deficit territories of Missouri, the South and West. A substantial portion of the 2,238,000 bus. represented in the shipments was corn that was diverted thru this market, with the result that the grain was not available for purchase by either consuming or storage interests located here.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 2.—Grains ground for the month of September, 1934, are shown in bus., with comparative figures for the same month of the previous year in brackets: Wheat 6,202,-164 (6,179,626); oats 1,024,845 (900,766); corn 156,337 (151,413); barley 71,113 (62,141); buckwheat 16,404 (20,800); and mixed grain 1,035,-672 (1,127,286). Mill stocks of wheat on Sept. 30, 1934, amounted to 10,838,914 bus., while for the same month in 1933 the amount was 9,998,-401 bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 3.—Quite a surprisingly large amount of flaxseed was marketed during October in our Northwest. According to our figures, these marketings totaled 1,110,-000 bus., almost twice as much as during October, 1933. Since Aug. 1, 3,300,000 bus. of domestic flax have been disposed of. This represents 64%, the total 1934 crop according to government estimates. Considering the quantity which must be retained in the country for seed, we calculate that, with the carry-over not over 2,000,000 bus. remain to be marketed

between now and the new crop. Present receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth are extremely light and the market is very dull.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

What Has Become of the Soy Bean Crop?

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 10.—While some sections are winding up the soy bean harvest this week, in other localities it will take the most part of next week to complete the harvest. The movement has slowed up with prices advancing to the highest level of the season. The seed trade is also showing more interest in accumulating stocks. With one of the largest and best crops ever produced, everyone is beginning to wonder what happened to all the beans as we near the end of the harvest. More beans stored on farms and in the elevators no doubt accounts for the movement to market not being heavier.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Canadian Grain Movement

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 9.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Nov. 2 shows an increase of 4,928,959 bus., as compared with the previous week. The visible supply was reported as 254,544,283 bus., compared with a revised figure of 249,615,324 bus. for the previous week, and 251,795,916 bus. for the corresponding week in 1933.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 17,501,330 bus., of which 11,028,038 bus. were in store at Buffalo, 440,640 bus. at New York, 1,977,000 bus. at Erie and 3,579,000 bus. at Albany, N. Y. This compared with 9,-722,684 bus. on the same date last year, of which 5,762,015 bus. were located at Buffalo, 1,493,158 bus. at New York and 2,288,000 bus. at Erie.

In the Prairie Provinces, for the thirteen weeks ending Oct. 26, 1934, and Oct. 27, 1933, 132,353,625 and 123,659,549 bus., respectively, were received from the farms. This shows an increase of 8,694,076 bus. over the same period a year ago. By provinces, the receipts for the week ending Oct. 26, 1934, were as follows, figures within brackets being those for the week ending Oct. 27, 1933: Manitoba, 551,674 (526,-230); Saskatchewan, 4,084,901 (2,839,489), and Alberta, 5,112,471 (1,957,848) bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Oats Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts 1934	Shipments 1933	Receipts 1934	Shipments 1933
Baltimore	85,140	65,172	.....	.....
Boston	91,625	2,150	.....	.....
Chicago	3,455,000	9,712,000	3,978,000	7,555,000
Cincinnati	169,500	195,000	57,000	111,000
Duluth	20,270	316,252	522,473	215,670
Ft. William	.....	24,904	.....	21,990
Ft. Worth	40,500	147,000	13,500	7,500
Hutchinson	16,500	25,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,429,000	2,026,500	873,000	1,342,000
Kansas City	4,194,000	1,524,000	2,238,000	973,500
Los Angeles	331,500	508,500	.....	.....
Milwaukee	387,500	2,942,000	215,000	2,879,950
Minneapolis	1,270,770	1,338,030	1,169,150	413,200
New Orleans	450,826	384,240	54,495	52,500
New York	495,715	394,714	.....	2,000
Omaha	1,661,800	1,282,400	1,481,200	1,379,000
Peoria	1,439,900	1,921,300	813,400	1,013,600
Philadelphia	24,890	36,572	.....	.....
St. Joseph	855,000	805,500	819,000	648,000
St. Louis	1,012,500	1,162,507	264,500	582,204
San Francisco	155,700	22,857	.....	.....
Seattle	11,000	66,000	.....	.....
Toledo	110,000	137,500	34,000	77,363
Wichita	61,100	81,900	26,000	29,900

Rye Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts 1934	Shipments 1933	Receipts 1934	Shipments 1933
Baltimore	67,308	47,557	.....	.....
Boston	1,100	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	1,327,000	231,000	618,000	352,000
Cincinnati	8,400	4,200	15,400	11,200
Duluth	9,292	132,708	115,314	1,607
Ft. William	111,641	121,292	60,000	578,894
Ft. Worth	1,400	1,400	.....	.....
Indianapolis	232,000	....	196,500	....
Kansas City	1,500	7,500	.....	7,500
Los Angeles	2,800	1,400	.....	.....
Milwaukee	8,490	25,075	8,785	16,315
Minneapolis	204,400	248,050	175,450	211,510
New Orleans	39,618	1,999	.....	.....
New York	312,300	8,500	.....	.....
Peoria	118,000	73,200	30,000	19,200
Philadelphia	62,212	12,100	.....	.....
St. Louis	6,009	18,100	9,000	15,200
Seattle	4,200	5,600	.....	.....

Barley Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts 1934	Shipments 1933	Receipts 1934	Shipments 1933
Baltimore	5,314	902	.....	.....
Chicago	993,000	618,000	152,000	129,000
Cincinnati	1,600	3,200	.....	.....
Duluth	1,202,538	1,017,397	1,046,839	1,063,997
Ft. William	1,673,022	1,290,473	2,755,292	1,212,892
Ft. Worth	10,400	5,200	5,200	3,900
Hutchinson	1,300	1,300	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,500	.....	1,500	.....
Kansas City	24,000	84,000	12,800	54,400
Los Angeles	79,300	104,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	2,114,677	1,070,400	452,750	229,475
Minneapolis	1,593,950	1,615,400	1,252,410	1,403,540
New York	.....	33,825	.....	.....
Peoria	238,000	226,600	109,200	106,400
Philadelphia	21,114	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	158,400	102,400	14,600	8,000
S'nt Francisco	1,129,375	622,500	.....	.....
Seattle	2,600	27,300	.....	.....
Wichita	.....	1,300	1,300	.....

Wheat Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts 1934	Shipments 1933	Receipts 1934	Shipments 1933
Baltimore	37,861	5,25	.....	.....
Boston	188,750	18,650	.....	.....
Chicago	1,156,000	643,000	2,283,000	1,192,000
Cincinnati	139,200	246,400	236,800	406,400
Duluth	2,832,351	4,985,530	4,526,521	6,737,703
Ft. W'm	22,055,837	25,813,140	22,028,417	21,518,177
Ft. Worth	194,400	284,800	606,400	689,600
Hutchinson	846,400	569,600	.....	.....
Indianapolis	189,000	157,000	241,00	141,000
Kansas C'y	1,670,400	2,344,000	2,777,875	1,929,645
Los Angeles	476,800	268,80	.....	.....
Milwaukee	425,247	19,560	182,405	117,600
Minneapolis	4,592,00	4,475,770	1,596,820	2,240,890
New Orleans	18,363	11,37	11,375	27,117
New York	1,892,265	2,612,780	2,154,00	1,884,000
Omaha	462,400	1,129,60	1,177,400	1,338,400
Peoria	172,800	165,60	167,600	237,600
Philadelphia	103,366	85,83	91,815	.....
St. Joseph	342,400	412,800	233,600	331,200
St. Louis	712,500	927,500	883,500	841,500
S'nt Francisco	162,301	64,600	.....	.....
Seattle	622,400	464,00	.....	.....
Toledo	523,600	485,800	409,333	475,265
Wichita	634,500	465,000	729,500	223,500

Nebraska Dealers Discuss Pressing Problems

The devastation of the drouth was reflected most emphatically in the attendance at the 6th annual convention of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n. But those who attended came with business in mind and gave business sessions of the one-day meeting at the Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Nov. 2, close attention.

Friday Morning Session

PRES. GERALD EHERNBERGER, Columbus, called the morning session to order.

SEC'Y J. N. CAMPBELL, Omaha, read his financial statement, showing the house of the ass'n to be in good order. Report accepted.

PRES. EHERNBERGER appointed the following com'ites:

RESOLUTIONS: J. C. Page, Crete, chairman; E. M. Kuhl, Ashland, and L. J. Kring, Arnold.

NOMINATIONS: John R. Jirdon, Morrill, chairman; D. E. Minor, Hastings, and H. E. Day, North Platte.

SEC'Y CAMPBELL told of the protest of the Nebraska ass'n in a wire to A. F. Nelson, Country Elevator Code Authority member, in Washington, against solid fuel code assessment. The wire read: "Speaking for 150 Nebraska elevators we ask you to represent us in strong protest against Coal Code assessment against members of our industry. Drouth has killed crops, elevators unable to pay these taxes which are much higher than for the elevator code."

Adjourned to 1:30 o'clock p. m.

Friday Afternoon Session

PRES. EHERNBERGER called the second session to order at 1:30 p. m., and said: This has been a hard year. It started out enthusiastically enough, with what looked like an active season.

Several local meetings of grain dealers were held over the state, where such subjects as grain inspections and developments on the country elevator code were prominent.

Then came the heat and dry weather. That cooled our enthusiasm.

SEC'Y J. N. CAMPBELL gave his annual report as follows:

Sec'y Campbell's Report.

The pall of desolation which hung over the agricultural areas of the west last spring and summer bringing an almost total destruction of crops has curtailed the movement of grains in usual volume through elevators. Through the harvest season grain trading has gradually been limited to local and inter-county distribution. This has favored the development of truck transportation at the expense of the local elevators and the railroads.

These things have made it a hard year to seek new members for our organization. Yet in the face of these conditions, following our call for dues last May and June we received \$178 more than in 1933 as the financial statement shows.

When we made the call for proxies to vote in the election of a National Code Authority at Chicago and the selection of the Nebraska Code Committee at Lincoln, we received 306 proxies which is more than twice the number of our membership. These responses were very gratifying and encourage us to feel that a good crop in 1935 may greatly increase the membership. With the active assistance of our members it can and should be doubled.

When the N.R.A. reorganization is completed the Country Grain Elevator Industry might easily be relieved from Code Control. We should be prepared for any such change by maintaining a strong association to assist in any measure of self-government required.

Our business puts us in direct contact with agriculture. We have adjusted our practices and customs to fit the needs of grain growers. They are organized in the highest degree and we should be too, the better to cooperate in all plans of mutual interest.

We have made several trips in different parts

of the state. In August we circled the north and western part of the state calling on elevators, and attended meetings at Norfolk, Lincoln, Dunbar and Hastings. We also attended a regional code meeting at Kansas City and a national meeting in Chicago.

Eight bulletins to members and friends have been issued since the meeting last year, giving the interesting developments in the progress of the codes, and much useful information on other matters. The correspondence work during the year has been much heavier than usual. We welcome this increase.

It will take work at times when the legislature is in session this winter. The officers and directors will expect the active assistance of the members and other grain dealers when we have matters of importance to work on.

The resolutions com'ite reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

We the members of the Annual Convention of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n set forth our wishes in the following resolutions:

Code Authority

RESOLVED: That we approve the selections made of the men who constitute the Nebraska Code Authority.

Coal Code Protest

RESOLVED: That we approve the protests filed by our organization against the order of the N.R.A. authorizing the Solid Fuel or Coal Industry to levy an assessment for expense funds on the members of the Country Grain Elevator Industry who handle coal only as a sideline. We respectfully urge the officials of the N.R.A. to afford us relief from this unjust tax.

Freight Rates

RESOLVED: That we oppose any raise in freight rates on farm products and livestock, and that we especially protest the proposed charge by the railroads of \$1 each for issuing Shippers Order Bills of Lading.

Minimum Carload Reduction

RESOLVED: That we favor the reduction of the minimum carload for grain from 60,000 pounds to 40,000 pounds as affording better service to the shippers and much more business for the railroads.

Transportation System

RESOLVED: That we favor a uniform and coordinated system of regulation of all methods of transportation including truck, water and rail by one board of authority.

Grain Legislation

RESOLVED: That we especially urge a cessation of legislative activity in Congress relating to the grain marketing system until more settled business conditions prevail or until unquestioned evidence of the need of emergency legislation arises.

Scale Inspections

RESOLVED: That we ask the legislature this winter to enact a law reducing the present fees for scale inspections at least 33 1/3 per cent.

Mortgage Lien Law

RESOLVED: That we favor amending the mortgage lien law of the state to lessen the

hazards and responsibilities of the grain dealers in collecting notes secured by mortgages on grain. We believe the holders of these notes should be required to give active cooperation with the grain dealers in this task.

NEW OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN PAGE of the Nominations Com'ite reported the following nominees, who were unanimously elected by acclamation:

B. W. Larson, Kimball, pres.; E. M. Kuhl, Ashland, first vice-pres.; R. W. Nosky, Nebraska City, second vice-pres.; F. C. Krotter, Palisade, and E. M. Moseman, Lyons, directors for 3 years.

REVIEWS COUNTRY ELEVATOR CODE

FRED I. HOUSER, Kansas City, Southwestern National Code Authority Member, reviewing progress under the country elevator code, said:

The patience of many grain dealers has been sorely tried in development and progress of the code for the country grain elevator industry. But even in so short a time as it has been in effect much good has been accomplished.

Some districts, it is true, have shown a sad lack of interest in the code. It has been our experience that the lack of interest, and appreciation and failure to co-operate in effecting the code has been due to a lack of understanding of its purposes.

Why do we have a code? Because in 1932 the people of these United States elected a change in administration, with little thought about what kind of a change. Out of this came the New Deal.

The new administration turned its attention to industry and labor, believing that control of both would eliminate depression troubles. To effect control federal laws were enacted providing for codes for fair competition. Their purpose was to dictate, regulate, and control the industries they were enacted to govern.

Each industry was given the privilege of creating a code that would meet federal administration approval, or of accepting a code that the administration would prepare.

Out of these alternatives came the code com'ite for the country elevator industry, and the code that was formulated. Of course, it does not contain a great many things that were offered as suggestions. It had to be prepared to cover the industry and wreak the least possible harm on localities.

The country elevator code represents long consideration by hundreds of men actively engaged in elevator ass'n work and in actual elevator operation. It brought together suggestions of men in practically every grain growing state of the nation. Naturally some of the suggestions of some elements in the trade, were opposed by others, and some demands had to be omitted. The present code meets as nearly as possible the problems of the industry as a whole, and its ideals are well worth practice.

Appreciation from the trade would be more pronounced had each country elevator man been able to read the original code offered by the administration. Had it been approved the problems of the trade would have been increased many fold. At least the final code harms no one, and its costs of administration are low.

The administration is now considering consolidation of many existing codes into a general code. Fear is felt that the code for the country grain elevator industry may be included. It is the duty of every country grain elevator operator to get behind state and national code authorities for the industry to prevent this being done. The national code authority is watching Washington to prevent any move that would pile further burdens on the country



Left to right: Director F. C. Krotter, Palisade; Retiring President Gerald Ehernberger, Columbus; President-Elect B. W. Larson, Kimball; Director J. C. Page, Crete; Sec'y J. N. Campbell, Omaha; 1st Vice-President E. M. Kuhl, Ashland.

elevator industry and vastly increase administration expense.

There are only three principles behind the present code. They are elimination of the abusive habit of free storage, which has cost so many elevators bankruptcy and so many farmers loss of a crop; restriction of cut-throat competition, and elimination of special inducements and bribes for business.

Correction of difficulties is up to the country elevator operators. A special form for reporting violations has been prepared by the National Code Authority and is available on request.

So far the principal violations cited have been cut throat competition in taking of margins. Nothing in the code protects margins. Putting in a fixed margin when the farmers were operating their farms at a loss would not have been fair.

To take action the code authority must have reasonable evidence of violation of the code. Few complaints offer sound evidence.

On the National Code Authority is a trucker. His opinions might be a revelation, for he believes that the development of trucking is a step forward in our national progress, justified by the service trucks perform for both the producer and the consumer. "The difference between a country elevator operator and a trucker," he contends, "is that the trucker has his elevator on wheels."

Code Assessment: The assessments for administration of the country elevator code are small. I'm sure you will agree that the code is worth all that it costs, for it has saved you from the burdensome original code that might have been approved had the industry failed to formulate something more satisfactory. Arrangements are being made to provide state code authorities with funds from the national budget, and the national code is now vigorously protesting heavy assessments of the coal code.

Until the days of codes few realized the benefits of ass'ns. But without ass'ns industries could have had no voice, and the strength of their voices has been measured by the numbers in their ass'ns.

SEC'Y CAMPBELL: What the grain dealers of Nebraska want is new paint on their elevators, and new scales big enough to weigh the trucks that drive across them. We can not have adequate equipment and perform adequate service to the farm trade without margins.

Now that prices have come back it should be a little easier to get satisfactory margins, provided the grain dealers will insist upon having a reasonable compensation for the service they render. Under the new administration we are expected to get a profit.

GEO. E. BOOTH, Chicago: The greatest opportunity the code has brought us is the opportunity to get together. It is our own fault if we don't. The code does not provide for fixed margins, but it does not prevent groups of grain dealers agreeing on what is reasonable.

MR. HOUSER: So far as we are able to determine there is no law in effect today which opposes gentlemen's agreements, and abiding by them.

MOISTURE TESTING WITH ELECTRICITY

HARRY R. CLARK, Chief Grain Inspector, Omaha Grain Exchange, presented the following on testing grain for moisture:

Early this year the Grain Division of the U.

S. Department of Agriculture, says a recent statement of Mr. Parker, head of that Division, concluded six years of research on determining the moisture content of grain. As a result new and improved methods of moisture testing were adopted for grain inspection. In the course of this research, moisture determinations were made on 10,500 samples of all kinds and classes of grain by the air-oven test, the Brown-Duval test and by the recently devised electric moisture meter test. The results obtained with the electric moisture meter were found to be more accurate in comparison with the air-oven test than those obtained with the Brown-Duval test.

On the basis of this research, therefore, it was decided to adopt the electric meter method for the determination of moisture for Federal Grain Supervision purposes, and during the latter part of the year new equipment was purchased, standardized by tests and installed in all the field offices of Federal Grain Supervision. The use of this equipment will not only effect an improvement in the accuracy and uniformity of grain inspection but will also make possible a material and useful expansion of the testing of grain for moisture at low cost, because a single test by the new method may be made in less than one minute as compared with about forty-five minutes required for the Brown-Duval test.

When the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced that the Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Meter would be adopted for use in Federal Supervision Offices, the Omaha Grain Exchange immediately purchased three of these meters. We felt that shippers to our market would benefit materially in that moisture tests would be more accurate and samples could be delivered to the trading floor with a saving of at least thirty minutes.

A recent test was made by the Government to check the accuracy of these meters. Sets of samples were sent to 102 laboratories where moisture meters were in daily service. Reports have been received from 43 laboratories at this time. The standard machine at Washington, D. C., had these results on 3 samples—

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
11.64	13.95	16.50
Omaha Grain Exchange results—		
11.61	13.95	16.40
Average of all returns—		
11.57	13.84	16.44

The results I have quoted indicate the fine work these meters will do.

SEED GRAIN IN NEBRASKA

P. H. STEWART, Lincoln, reviewed government buying of seed grains. He said:

The drouth has left Nebraska with inadequate supplies of seed grains. Oats averaged only 5 bus. per acre, and many acres were mowed or pastured instead of harvested. In 1932 Nebraska raised 74,000,000 bus. of oats; in 1933, 23,000,000. In 1934 the crop was only 7,000,000 bus. With 2,250,000 acres of land to be seeded at the rate of 2½ to 3 bus. per acre, the state needs 5,000,000 bus. for seed alone.

The same is true of barley, and of wheat in many districts. Seed must be preserved.

Unfortunately no commercial concerns have the set-up to handle the large volume of seed grains needed in Nebraska, and the Northwest. Consequently the federal government set up a fund of \$25,000,000 for the purchase and conservation of seed grains, under control of a seed stocks com'ite in Minneapolis, with branches at other points in the drouth area.

Two weeks ago the seed stocks com'ite had in store at all points a total of 4,500,000 bus. of seed spring wheat, mostly Ceres and Marquis; 1,500,000 bus. barley, mostly Trebi; 6,500,000 bus. oats; 826,000 bus. durum wheat, part of it from Canada, and 500,000 bus. of flax. At Omaha we

had bought up to this morning 660,000 bus. of oats, mostly Kherson, in store here and at Sioux City; 65,000 bus. barley, largely Trebi; and a large quantity of Marquis and Ceres wheat. All of the grain will be cleaned for seed.

Distribution is planned to be handled thru the county drouth com'ites, on orders from farmers. When sufficient orders are accumulated to make up a carload, the seed grain will be shipped to be distributed from the local elevators. The handling charge allowed the elevators will probably be about 2½ c a bu., which is expected to be enough to defray actual costs, and the seed grain will be sold to whoever has the money with which to buy.

F. C. KROTTER, Palisade: Will the farmer who buys this seed grain have to sign an agreement to abide by the AAA acreage reduction plan?

PROF. STEWART: Not so far as I know. The plan is simply to provide seed grain. It will not compete in prices with local stocks, and it is not planned to supply seed until local stocks are exhausted. While prices have not been set so far it is expected that the cleaned oats will be sold at 75c to 80c a bu.; barley at \$1 to \$1.05; wheat at about \$1.25. The grain will have been checked for germination and weed seeds. In some cases it will not be as good as farmers have been in a habit of planting; in other cases it will be better.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Ex-Senator Reed's Address

Abrupt closing of the afternoon session was effected to permit the scheduled beginning of the featured speaker of the convention, Hon. James A. Reed. His address on "Democracy" was made available to the public in the large ball room of the Fontenelle Hotel, and over the broadcast of WOW.

The fiery white-haired orator from Missouri followed his introduction by Sec'y Campbell with a glowing defense of Jeffersonian principles, and a plea for a return to the form of government laid down in our original constitution, wherein the legislative, administrative, and judicial bodies each performed their duties, instead of delegating their powers to other branches of government. In his address he declared:

All of our troubles may not be laid to this administration. Before it we had attempts at stabilization of wheat and cotton. This administration has broken its party pledges. But more tragic than the breaking of party pledges has been its assaults on the constitutional rights of our people.

Notwithstanding the adversities of depression we have more material wealth than the people of any other country. No legislation can prevent the use of bad business judgment. The escape from depression is the following of sound constitutional rules, and the exercise of common sense.

Fear has started the promotion of fantastic cure-alls before, but this is the first administration to take them to its breast. It is not enough to have good intentions. They will not correct our troubles.

One man power should never exist in a republic. It is dangerous. Our constitution provided checks and balances in its branches of government. Yet the President has insisted and a truculent and cowardly Congress has granted him powers that are strictly legislative, and has turned over to him vast appropriations of money to be expended for unnamed purposes.

Until recently farming has been considered one of the most independent of occupations. Now its open markets are circumscribed and controlled by federal bureos. And Sec'y Wallace insists on a 20% reduction in the corn acreage on the one hand, while his Hi-Bred seed corn company sells seed corn at \$7 a bu. that is declared to increase production 20%.

Thomas Jefferson said: "Were we directed from Washington when to sow and when to reap we should soon want bread." Sec'y Wallace has declared that the drouth has done in one year more than the plans of the Department of Agriculture would have accomplished in three. Did he classify himself as only one-third as bad as a drouth?

I insist that the man who cultivates a farm knows much better what to plant and when to harvest than any bureaucrat in Washington.

Unleash the American people. Restore freedom to business, to agriculture, to labor, and the infinite resources of our people and our land will ultimately carry us from the valley of depression and socialism to the sunlit field of liberty and prosperity.



Left to Right: 2nd Vice-President R. W. Nosky, Nebraska City; Directors John R. Jordon, Mornill, and D. E. Minor, Hastings.

Banquet

An excellent banquet was served in the ball room of the Fontenelle Hotel at 6:30 p. m. A program of songs, jokes and dancing, sponsored by the Omaha Grain Exchange, followed the dining, and was repeatedly applauded.

Many delegates followed the evening program with trips to the Ak Sar Ben Horse and Live Stock Show, and football enthusiasts attended evening games under floodlights, to later wish they had taken raincoats along.

Nebraska Convention Notes

S. P. MASON was the Sioux City delegation.

H. H. INGRAM represented the Omaha office of Fairbanks-Morse & Co.

FROM NEBRASKA CITY came R. W. Nosky, Chester L. Weekes, and C. W. Yount.

LINCOLN, NEB., sent Edward Paul, F. E. Roth, W. D. Smith (Cargill Commission Co.), and J. D. Taylor.

GEO E. BOOTH, Lamson Bros. & Co., Chicago, received a big welcome from convention delegates and Omaha grain dealers.

HARRY M. LEHR of the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. did honors at the registration desk, pinning on every delegate one of the attractive identification badges his company furnished.

FRED I. HOUSER, Kansas City, is a vigorous exponent of the Country Elevator Code, and a firm believer in the benefits to the trade of ass'ns, as demonstrated by his address before the convention.

F. C. KROTTNER missed his train when he started for the convention, because he did not know that the railroad had unceremoniously moved up the schedule by 15 minutes. Nothing daunted, Mr. Krotter just kept on driving and landed in Omaha very near the train's schedule.

THE BIG FEATURE of the convention was the address of former senator Jas. A. Reed of Missouri, hell-fire and brimstone defender of democratic principles, and earnest nationalist. His address was broadcast over WOW, and the convention was thrown open to the public during his hour.

NEBRASKA country dealer representation included: Lewis J. Kring, Arnold; E. M. Kuhl, Ashland; C. L. Aller, Beatrice; T. M. Buckridge, Brock; Gerald Ehernberger, Columbus; J. C. Page, Crete; O. C. Beaman and J. L. Money, Dunbar; C. Guy Jones, Eagle; A. Zocholl, Exeter; John Brodrick, and M. L. Robb, Fairfield; E. E. Agnew, Fullerton; D. E. Minor, Hastings; Ray Lohnes, Johnson; B. W. Larson, Kimball; A. E. Priest, and Wm. Behrens, Leshara; W. E. Jacobson, Lexington; Edw. Homan, Malmo; John R. Jordon, Morrill; V. McIntosh and R. M. Watson, North Bend; H. E. Day, North Platte; F. C. Krotter, Palisade; Lawrence M. Weaver, Scribner; Geo. A. Stites, Union, J. C. Brown, and John Gerdens, Wabash.

W. W. Cummings with Brokerage Firm

W. W. Cummings, sec'y of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, who has kept that organization functioning very successfully, has taken on another activity, having since Nov. 1 been identified with E. A. Pierce & Co.

E. A. Pierce & Co. operate one of the largest private wire systems in the country, from coast to coast, with memberships in all the leading security exchanges and commodity markets. While employed at the Columbus branch of this firm, Mr. Cummings will continue his work as the efficient secretary of the Ohio Ass'n.

For many years Mr. Cummings was identified with leading grain commission firms at Toledo, O., and has a host of friends who wish him success in his new connection.

Ohio Dealers Discuss Crops and Coal Code

Rarely, if ever, is a grain trade association afforded the opportunity of hearing two outstanding grain trade orators at a one session convention. However, such was the magnet which drew over 170 Buckeyes to the fall meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, held at the Norval Hotel, Lima, Oct. 25.

The morning was given over to registration and visiting, and recuperating from the long and arduous "committee meetings" held the night before.

Immediately following luncheon, Pres. Bob Brundige, Kingston, declared the meeting opened, and introduced C. D. Sturtevant, Pres., Bartlett-Frazier Co., Chicago.

Probably no man in the grain trade enjoys such an enviable reputation for clear constructive thinking, as does Mr. Sturtevant. Long a silent, forceful leader of the industry, occupying prominent positions in its councils, he is well equipped to give any grain trade audience real food for serious thought.

MR. STURTEVANT'S excellent address on "The Grain Trade and the New Deal" will be found elsewhere in this number.

ASHER HOWARD, Minneapolis, Minn., grain man, for several years a prominent figure on grain trade convention programs, in his usual dynamic and interesting manner, gave an address on "Bureaucracy in Government" which is given elsewhere in this number.

MR. HOWARD'S address was given thunderous applause proving conclusively that his remarks received the hearty approval of the dealers in attendance.

THE COAL CODE

SECY W. W. CUMMINGS, Columbus, called attention to the meeting of the Coal Code Authority which was held in Washington, Oct. 31, (A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, representing the country elevator industry), explaining the effort which would be made to have the country elevator exempted from the payment of the coal code assessment.

CHAS. S. LATSHAW, Sec'y Ohio Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, Fostoria: I can conceive of no reason why we should be forced to pay a double assessment. Why should we have to help support the Coal Code Authority?

L. W. DEWEY, Blanchester, also protested the payment of the coal code assessment, in fact the general sentiment was opposed to payment.



W. W. Cummings, Columbus, O.

GRAIN ELEVATOR CODE

A DEALER asked what was being done to prevent the traveling truckers coming into the territory of a grain elevator and taking business away from that elevator. He cited one case where the trucker went into the field and picked up the corn he had just purchased from the farmer. He complained bitterly that nothing was being done to check such unfair competition.

PRES. BRUNDIGE: We have received many complaints and each of them has been filed with the code authority, but I think we cannot expect much action on the prosecution of such cases until after Nov. 6. But I want you to know that we are taking immediate action on our part of it.

SECY CUMMINGS: The Grain Elevator Code Authority is doing everything possible to clear up this situation, and I hope you can see real results soon.

MR. DEWEY: The co-operatives which are operating on government money are also thorns in the side of the independent and the co-operative operator who is operating without such aid.

OHIO CROP REPORTS

PRES. BRUNDIGE started the ball rolling on reports on the corn crop. He reported for his locality: Corn will average 50 to 60 bushels per acre, 23% moisture content a 4% drop in ten days. There is about 15% to 20% of wheat still in farmers' hands.

S. B. SWOPE, Canal Winchester: The corn crop is below average. About a normal amount of wheat still being held by farmers.

H. W. HEFFNER, Circleville: We have a normal corn crop with 20% to 23% moisture. 20% of the wheat being held.

C. W. PONTIUS, Lewisburg: We will not have half a corn crop, the hot winds did a lot of damage.

C. H. BITNER, Paulding: Our corn is running about 30 to 35 bus. per acre. 10% of the wheat in farmers' hands. We have no soybeans.

D. A. BRICKER, Rockford: Due to the drought we will have just about a 50% corn crop, but it is of good quality. 15% of the wheat being held. Very little soybeans.

MR. DEWEY: We will have an average crop of excellent quality and the yield is very good, 50 to 60 bus. per acre. Our soybean crop is larger than former years, but it will be used for hay.

MR. STURTEVANT: For the present, in my opinion, the markets for most grains seem to have reached the top, as is evidenced by imports of all grains, except corn. Lack of speculative or investment interest, together with general government attitude prevents prices from going higher. Domestic conditions are bullish but with the import level already reached, and with a feeling that government officials are not anxious to see domestic prices further out of line with world prices, full response to domestic conditions appears checked. Corn prices, upon actual conditions, should be higher, but it is doubtful if there can be a full response so long as general uncertainty and lack of speculative confidence prevails.

J. H. MOTZ, Brice: What effect will the slaughtering of cattle have on the price of corn?

MR. STURTEVANT: There will hardly be enough corn to keep stock alive let alone to fatten it.

H. W. UPDIKE, Fredericktown: We will have a 60% crop, due to good rains. The oat crop was a failure.

E. G. CRAUN, Tiffin: Not much corn; 15% to 20% of the wheat being held.

E. G. ODENWELLER, Ottoville: Our corn will run about 65%, 23% moisture.

L. R. FORSYTHE, Ramson: We have a 50% corn crop, and the quality is very good. No soy beans. About 15% of the wheat being held.

J. H. BARNETT, Columbus Grove: We will have three-fourths of a corn crop, it will run about 60 bushels to the acre. No soy beans.

O. P. HALL, Greenville: 40% of a corn crop. One-third of the wheat being held.

J. W. SIMMONS, Sidney: We will have 40% of a normal corn crop.

Lima Convention Notes

F. E. Watkins was the only Cleveland dealer present.

W. H. Grubbs represented the Chicago seed trade.

In addition to Sec'y Cummings, Columbus sent Morris Maney, L. J. Dill, H. F. Bayrd.

Registration was in the capable hands of G. N. Arnold, Ohio Dept. of the Mill Mutuals, Columbus.

Harry Prue, of the Toledo Federal Supervisor's office passed out cards giving the new corn grades.

Others from Toledo included L. F. Shuster, Bill Meyers, Chas. Keilholtz, Geo. Forrester, C. A. Corus.

Well printed corn colored cards giving grade requirements on shelled corn were passed out by Wright McConnell.

Carl Berger was on hand telling about the advantages of installing Sidney Grain Machinery Co. grain elevator and feed mill machinery.

Buffalo was well represented by F. E. Smith, American Elvtr. & Grain Co.; H. H. Richardson, Kellogg Grain & Elvtr. Co.; S. M. Ratcliffe, and C. B. Weydman.

And what would an Ohio convention be without Geo. "Woody" Woodman, of Toledo? Woody not only greeted his many friends in his private suite with all sorts of good cheer, but provided the after luncheon perfectos.

The genial L. L. Jacques and his able assistants, O. W. Meyer, Dan Yount and A. C. Arps, kept open house for the Morton Salt Co. An excellent buffet luncheon was always available, making these rooms the haven of many visitors needing new vigor.

Wright McConnell of McGuffey and Ada, better known to the Buckeye constabulary as Barney Oldfield's rival, was charged with deserting the ranks of bachelordom by Lima police, who (for a humorous wedding remembrance) cheerfully gave Wright a speeding ticket. The defendant claimed he was trying to establish a better cross-country record than the M-10001.

Harry Heffner of Circleville usually remembers even the minutest detail about everything, but something certainly distracted (or maybe it was attracted) his concentrated attention when he jumped up out of a lobby davenport and dashed out of the door only to leave a dandy hat behind him, never to find it again. It is rumored his new Lima-marked chapeau is causing much comment in Circleville.

The Registration

Among those who registered at Lima were Jos. F. Ackerman, Lima; J. M. Adlard, Piqua; Wm. J. Allred, Greenville; E. L. Alton, St. Paris; J. M. Armacost, Campbellstown; Jas. H. Barnett, Columbus Grove; C. H. Bitner, Paulding; L. G. Bradstock, Wellington; D. A. Bricker, Rockford; W. S. Bricker, Oak Harbor; R. H. Brundige, Kingston; W. H. Clay, Quincy; E. J. Cole, Greenville; C. E. Conover, Greenville; Edwin C. Craun, Tiffin; A. A. Cunningham, Tiffin; E. F. Harry, H. F. and J. C. Custerborder, Sidney;

D. F. Davis, St. Henry; L. W. and W. C. Dewey, Blanchester; E. L. Diller, Bluffton; Paul Dudgeon, Rockford; Alfred P. Eier, Nevada; L. R. Forsyth, Ramson; H. E. Fredrick, Marysville; E. D. Fristoe, Piqua; A. J. Gramlich, Kenton; F. B. Griffin, Elida; O. P. Hall, Greenville; Harry W. Heffner, Circleville; Alvin K. Helby, Greenville; G. C. Heist, Cawett; E. H. Heldman, Jenera; H. Hennon, Lima; Ed Hess, Coldwater; C. A. Heigel, Leipsic; Burton A.

Hoaglin, Scott; A. J. Hornung, New Bavaria; R. C. Kephart, Middlepoint; J. W. Leyshon, Groveport; E. W. Loy, Greenville; W. O. Loy, Kettlersville; D. W. Mahaffey, Morral; C. F. Marsch, Piqua; Jas. McClintock, Wapakoneta; W. W. McConnell, McGuffey; G. C. McDonald, Conover; W. J. McKee, Lima; R. O. McMillen, Van Wert; O. W. Meyer, Napoleon; J. H. Motz, Brice; W. E. Nicodemus, Piqua; Geo. O'Brien and Geo. O'Brien, Jr., Greenville; Ed G. and F. J. Odenweller, Ottoville; C. W. Pontius, Lewisburg; O. H. Pool, Waynesfield; S. L. Rice, Metamora; J. F. Ritz, Dayton; B. E. Schirm, Canal Winchester; J. W. Simmons, Sidney; Clarence Steffen, R. D. No. 6, Greenville; J. A. Stemen, Convoy; C. R. Swartz, New Hampshire; S. B. Swope, Canal Winchester; E. O. Teegarden, Duval; Wm. Toman, Gettysburg; H. W. Updike, Fredericktown; J. A. Vore, Cairo; A. T. Ward, Delphos; G. O. Weimer, Rosewood, and J. K. Workman, Mt. Vernon.

Protecting Concrete Tank Walls

Concrete grain elevator tanks are built in batteries, so it is only the outside walls of the outside tanks that are exposed to the weather.

Many of these grain elevator tanks give trouble from moisture penetrating the walls and damaging the grain. This is due to a variety of causes. There may be porous spots in the concrete, due to imperfect construction, and there may be porous spots or cracks at the construction joints. Aside from this, there may be cracks caused by the stress due to the loaded bins, or due to temperature. Whatever the cause, moisture gets through the wall and damages the grain.

Many expedients have been tried for correcting this difficulty. Waterproofing compounds of various kinds have been applied to the outside bin walls when new. As defects develop, cracks and porous spots have been chipped out and filled with various compounds, of which there are a large variety on the market.

Some of these compounds used for filling cracks and sealing porous spots are rigid in their nature, and any movement in the walls of the bins causes corresponding cracks in the material applied for repairs.

In Asphaltic Guncrete the effort has been made to apply a permanent remedy by coating the exterior of the tanks with a damp-

proof coating, which is not only thoroughly weatherproof, but is flexible enough to bridge over any fine cracks that occur from temperature or load stresses.

Asphaltic Guncrete is a combination of bituminous compounds with a granular material pneumatically applied by machines built for the purpose. It is applied in two or more coats. The first coat is penetrative, adhesive, and elastic. This is followed in due time by an "emulsan" coating consisting of compound and granular material shot on with a gun under high pressure. The result is an elastic weather and moistureproof coating, highly adhesive, protected by an armored coating, also elastic and firm enough to resist mechanical injury.

Where the temperature of the container wall is a matter of importance, as in grain elevator tanks, an additional coating may be applied, consisting of metallic aluminum, thereby very considerably lowering the temperature of the inside of the bins during hot weather.

Our illustration shows a battery of 35,000 bus. tanks in the process of being treated by the Asphaltic Guncrete method. Some of these tanks are finished, having the aluminum coating complete. Others are complete except for the aluminum coating. Asphaltic Guncrete is also being applied to the corrugated metal walls of the gallery. Moisture gets through the overlapping sheets and also gets through the rivet holes where the sheets are riveted together. By applying Asphaltic Guncrete over the entire wall surface of the gallery, this also is made moistureproof.

Asphaltic Guncrete is the result of much painstaking research and experimental work, and basic patents controlling the process are owned by the Guncrete Company.

A Farm Census will be taken beginning Jan. 1, 1935. An increase is expected in the 30,445,350 farm population over 1930.

The National Ass'n of Manufacturers is supporting the Ralph A. Freundlich Toy Co. in resisting a closed shop agreement under section 7A of the NR act. The company recently moved from New York to Clinton, Mass.



Protecting the Outside Walls of Concrete Storage Tanks with Asphaltic Guncrete.

The Grain Trade and the New Deal

From address by C. D. STURTEVANT, Chicago, before Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers' Ass'n.

The different farm relief plans and resulting legislation, when carefully considered, fall in general into two classifications.

First, the plans which seek to perfect some method of disposing of our agricultural surpluses abroad without, at the same time, forcing domestic prices to the ruinously low level established by world values. The sale of such surpluses for export at whatever price and by whatever method would, under the theory of these plans, permit the prices or values of that portion of these commodities destined for domestic use, to be maintained at a level compatible with American standards of living and comparable with the prices of other commodities (the things the farmer has to buy). These plans all seek to repeal the law of supply and demand insofar as the effect of the world market upon domestic values is concerned. If successful, they would disprove the trade truism that the price of our exportable surplus sets the price for our entire wheat crop. Under these plans, the approach to the price or value question is indirect: First remove the surplus over domestic needs and the domestic price or value will then adjust itself thru normal marketing agencies or be adjusted by government aid to American standards.

The second classification includes those plans which seek to directly affect prices by governmental or government aided manipulations of price factors, either by price fixing, by market operations, or by control or ownership, or by production control. Under this classification come the wheat and cotton stabilization plans as operated by the Farm Board, Sec'y Wallace's "Ever Constant Granary" idea, the corn loan program, the production control programs, farm leasing, etc.

Grain Trade Opposed Earlier Measures.—Under the first classification, the McNary-Haugen plan and the export debenture plan have been little heard of recently altho prior to 1929 they were the main objects of attention in grain-politico circles. Almost unanimously, the grain trade opposed these artificial proposals to dispose of our surplus wheat abroad in order to rid ourselves of the growing surplus, that Old Man of the Sea who had, according to the best advice from Washington, been riding the neck of the American farmer since the close of the world war.

Our open and vigorous fight against these measures was successful, and when President Coolidge bravely vetoed the second McNary-Haugen Bill, his veto message was hailed as a classic by the trade and accorded a place in the national archives with the other great state papers of other great presidents.

Was Defeat of McNary-Haugen Bill a Victory?—I think there is but little doubt that our opposition to these plans was the deciding factor in their defeat and that if the grain trade had been "sold" on one of these theories, had been asked for their co-operation as the present Administration has asked our co-operation in the A.A.A. program; if, in short, one of these plans had been adopted, and administered with the help and co-operation of the grain trade, the whole course of farm relief history and perhaps the economic and political history of the nation would have been changed. We would not have had the Farm Marketing Act of 1929, the Federal Farm Board, the Grain Stabilization Corporation (lately deceased) nor the Farmers National Grain Corporation, very much alive, and now seeking control of the grain marketing machinery of the country. In view of Farm Board history, I wonder if we really won a victory by defeating the McNary-Haugen Bill?

We have repeatedly claimed that the Farm Board program was one of the factors responsible for the financial collapse of 1929 and the resulting economic depression that is still with us. Shall we not, therefore, also take our share of the responsibility for present conditions? If we had not defeated the McNary-Haugen Bill, but had, on the contrary, accepted it, endorsed it and assisted in its administration, we would have had no Federal Farm Board. If the plan had operated successfully, we would have had no grain surpluses and who is there to gainsay that the present depression would have been neither so severe nor so long had Farm Board operations been out of the picture during the troublous four years of the Hoover administration. In fact, who is there to say that our

McNary-Haugen victory was not a vital and perhaps governing factor in the national election of 1932 and in the resulting rise to power of the present Democratic administration. A little more consideration for the grain trade on the part of farm leaders and the Republican administration in 1927 and 1928 and a little less uncompromising attitude upon our part, might have entirely changed economic and political history during the past five years.

From 1929 to 1933, practically during the entire four years of the Hoover administration, we were again in an open knock-down and drag-out fight with Washington on the farm marketing act, the Farm Board and its children and in general on the attempt of the Federal Farm Board to control prices by means of manipulative measures and price control. Again, our program had a distinct effect on national politics. The Farm Board and its policies were a leading issue in the 1932 campaign and undoubtedly, materially contributed to the Democratic victory. I know definitely of my own knowledge that in at least one important congressional district the fight of the grain trade against the Republican candidate for Congress who was a prominent Farm Board supporter, definitely defeated him for re-election.

We Paved Way for A.A.A.—We first helped defeat the McNary-Haugen Bill and thus paved the way for the Farm Marketing Act and thus helped to make the failure of the latter measure and of its administration a major issue in 1932 elections. I doubt if the Republican party has any deep-seated affection for the grain trade.

The defeat of the McNary-Haugen Bill, a plan to dispose of our surpluses abroad, followed by the Farm Board debacle which was a failure to control prices by surplus control, logically led to the present agricultural Adjustment Act which, after the defeat of one plan and the failure of the other serves well to illustrate the tenacity, perhaps the eternal qualities of bureaucracy. The present Act delegates complete power to the Secretary of Agriculture to follow any and every plan heretofore suggested. He can, if he chooses, follow in principle at least, the McNary-Haugen Act, the Export Debenture Plan or restore the Federal Farm Board (under a different name perhaps for political reasons) to its pristine vigor. What is the corn loan program and Secretary Wallace's "Ever Constant Granary" but the Farm Board surplus control plan in a new dress and the domestic allotment and processing tax but a variation of the McNary-Haugen principle?

In resolutions adopted at the annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Memphis we have condemned the "Ever Constant Granary" and its related theories and have adopted the theory that the cure for the farmers' ills lies in the recovery of our foreign markets. I am going to read some of these resolutions. [Paragraphs 10 to 15 of the resolutions published on page 319 of the Journals for Oct. 24, were read.—Ed.]

Do we, thereby, pin our faith to the current plans for reciprocal tariff agreements and a pious hope that we, as a creditor nation will lower our tariff barriers and permit our foreign debtors to send us their products in sufficient volume to pay their debts to us and to exchange for our agricultural products, or have we by this action, recanted our position on the McNary-Haugen Bill and are we now prepared to endorse the domestic allotment idea as an improvement on the earlier plan?

Always in Opposition.—Every time we have gone to Washington in recent years to oppose some proposed plan for farm relief (and we have always gone there to oppose and never to endorse) we have been asked—What is your plan? I now ask you that same question. What is our plan? Have we anything to offer that is an improvement upon the domestic allotment plan?

I am one of those who believes there should be no plan, that the cure for economic ills is economic action and reaction, the law of supply and demand, that if we raise too much wheat and too little corn, relative prices will readjust production. I believe that our Federal Government has invaded a field which is entirely outside the proper scope of governmental functions and I fear their invasion of this and similar fields evidences the beginning of the decadence of the Nation, that we are definitely headed toward a government of, by and for bureaucracy and that under present theories of government, there will be little opportunity for the exercise of individual initiative, that instead of meeting our individual troubles and defeating them, an all-wise and all-seeing government functioning thru bureaus will shoulder all our burdens, give us jobs, pension us if we can't or don't care to work and in short, do many of the things that we as American citizens have been accustomed to do for ourselves. Truly under present conditions, the best and perhaps the only field of endeavor for an ambitious

young man is the government service.

My beliefs in this respect are beside the question. It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us. We see nearly every civilized nation in the world following the same course, and most of them are further along on the road to nationalism or state socialism than we are. Before and during the war, every nation's borders were open to our products—today with the possible exception of China, no borders are open to us. Even Great Britain, the great free trade nation, gives preferential treatment to the products of her dominions. In a world gone mad, can we alone remain sane and proper, or must we surmount artificial barriers created by foreign nations with stunts furnished by our Government?

How can we sell our products abroad? In the world of trade there is only one answer—price (quality and service, of course, weighted into that price). If we can offer a superior article as and when our customers want it at a competitive price, we will get the business, otherwise our competitor will make the sale. How can we meet competitive prices abroad without reflecting that low price to our farmers for their entire crop and pay our high transportation costs, etc.?

In theory the domestic allotment plan solves the problem. Whether it will do so in practice remains to be seen.

From the viewpoint of practical politics and our own self-interest, let us consider these questions. We are middlemen thriving on volume, starving on scarcity. If the Government artificially, by means of its crop reduction or control program, or if in the absence of any government plan our theory of the operation of the law of supply and demand should become effective and domestic production be adjusted to domestic needs, we perish from lack of volume. Should we not, therefore, abandon our time-honored policy of objection and opposition to all plans for farm relief?

Should we not accept the olive branch extended us by this Administration and co-operate with them in making effective a plan which, while it may be anathema to us in theory may in practice keep our present marketing system functioning with sufficient volume of trade to keep us all in business.

Should we not, in view of our theory of export markets, cease our opposition to administrative efforts to move our surplus abroad at prices lower than domestic values?

Should we not abandon our attacks on the processing tax and should we not abandon the theory that the law of supply and demand, operating thru the price factor, is the only sound method of controlling production?

Should we not, instead, get out and boost for a trial of any plan, acceptable to the government that will permit us as middlemen to handle a large volume of business, both domestic and export, any plan that will permit our free and open markets to properly function; and with no restriction on production and no attempts to segregate the surplus?

Kansas Wheat High in Protein

The winter wheat crop in 1932 showed an average analysis of 12.70 per cent protein, which was the highest average up to that time for several years. The 1933 crop, however, showed a still higher analysis, with an average of 13.58 per cent.

T. B. Armstrong, chief grain inspector of the Kansas Grain Inspection Department, now has been informed by the department's chief chemist that the crop this year will be much higher than any previous crop on protein averages. In July, 1934, out of 4,553 cars, the average was 14.41 per cent; August, 1,291 cars, 14.30 per cent, and September, 802 cars, 14.46 per cent. This would indicate the average protein content of the 1934 crop will show an average of considerably more than 14.25 per cent, in his judgment.

Average protein analyses by the Kansas State Laboratory at Kansas City for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1933, and June 30, 1934, are given in the following:

	1932-33 Crop Year	1933-34 Crop Year		
	Cars	Average	Cars	Average
July	6,838	12.80	3,048	13.69
August	3,424	13.01	558	13.57
September	2,087	12.72	444	13.05
October	1,411	12.60	361	12.98
November	926	12.43	487	13.38
December	1,175	12.51	415	13.21
January	1,106	12.57	500	13.11
February	790	12.37	678	13.46
March	848	12.18	723	13.58
April	449	12.06	625	13.63
May	1,562	12.26	423	13.73
June	2,420	13.05	3,578	13.73
Totals	23,030	12.70	11,840	13.58

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—Installation of machinery is progressing rapidly in the new 600-barrel V-O Milling Co.'s mill. Construction contracts were handled by Jones-Hettelsater; and Milling Machinery, Inc., equipped the mill.

CANADA

Ft. William, Ont.—Two organization meetings of elevator employees of this city and Port Arthur were held here late in October.

Halifax, N. S.—Plans for enlarging the grain storage facilities of the Port of Halifax have been forwarded to the government by the Halifax Harbor Commissioners, as the two present elevators, with a combined capacity of 2,000,000 bus., are inadequate.

Chatham, Ont.—The T. H. Taylor Estate's interest in the T. H. Taylor Co., Ltd., operating a 650-barrel mill here and 100,000 bus. of grain storage, has been bot by outside parties. George A. Gray, general manager for many years, retains the presidency of the company.

Winnipeg, Man.—Roy W. Milner, who was recently elected pres. of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, as reported in the Sept. 26 Journals, has been elected pres. of the N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd., succeeding W. R. Bawlf, oldest son of the founder of the company who recently severed his connection with the company.

COLORADO

Severance, Colo.—On Nov. 3 a fire, probably caused by a short in the electric light wiring, in the elevator of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. did slight damage to the building.

Kornman (Lamar p. o.), Colo.—The hay shed and 35 loads of hay belonging to the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. burned at 7 o'clock Sunday morning, Oct. 21, the fire believed to have been caused by a carelessly dropped cigaret or match; loss, about \$5,500. The shed is being rebuilt.

ILLINOIS

Iroquois, Ill.—A coat of aluminum paint has been given the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Pekin, Ill.—Nine city lots along the river front have been leased to the Turner-Hudnut Grain Co.

Toluca, Ill.—Russel Porch, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past two years, has bot the elevator.

Xenia, Ill.—The Oldham Feed & Seed Co., W. O. Oldham, manager, formerly of Paul, Ida., is installing a feed and seed mill here.

Catlin, Ill.—M. A. Current, of Danville, has bot the Catlin Grain Co.'s elevator (farmers) here, retaining H. H. Klayer as manager.

Burdettown, Ill.—A switch track for the Schultz-Baujan Milling Co. is being built to service the company's recently erected storage tanks.

Forreston, Ill.—A new office building is being constructed at the Forreston Feed Mill, O. A. DeWall proprietor, and the mill being enlarged.

Christopher, Ill.—We are siding our mill building (which was erected in 1896) with galvanized corrugated metal siding.—Christopher Milling Co., A. M. Thompson, owner.

Springfield, Ill.—Leonard Leverett, formerly with the late J. C. Shaffer Grain Co., recently became manager of Rosenbaum Grain Corp.'s private wire office here. H. D. Roberts is assistant.

Mason City, Ill.—The Mason City Farmers Grain & Coal Co. has been issued a license to operate as a bonded warehouse, and J. E. McCreery, manager, has been appointed federal weigher and inspector.

Havana, Ill.—Chan Cowan, of Hume, who once operated an elevator here, died from a heart attack at his home in that town, Oct. 31, after being in failing health for about a year. He was 72 years of age.

Nokomis, Ill.—The office of the Nokomis Equity Elvtr. Co. was entered during the night of Oct. 30, appearances indicating that entrance was gained by unlocking the office door with a key, and about \$30 was stolen from the vault.

Burt (Armington p. o.), Ill.—Paul Pratt has been appointed manager of the Burt & Richmond Grain Co.'s elevators here and at Richmond, succeeding A. A. Hunker, whose death in October was reported in the Journals last number.

Springfield, Ill.—Bartlett Frazier Co. opened a private wire office here on Nov. 13, with Wm. DeBolt as manager. The office is located in the Ridgeley Bank Bldg. Mr. DeBolt formerly operated the local private wire office for Rosenbaum Grain Corp.

Morrisonville, Ill.—The bankruptcy court has approved the sale of the large concrete Johnson Elvtr. to the Shellabarger Grain Co., of Decatur, which at once made repairs and improvements and is now buying beans and doing a general grain elevator business. Ray Meyer is local manager.

Peoria, Ill.—A meeting of the Illinois Community Feed & Grinders Ass'n will be held in this city Nov. 22, at the Jefferson Hotel, starting at 9 a. m. Every feed manufacturer and grinder is urged to be present, to resist the proposed increase in the feed registration fee. It seems as tho the now, of all times, a good feed organization in the state of Illinois is needful.

Darrow (Sheldon p. o.), Ill.—The Darrow Grain Co. entertained about 500 of its patrons at dinner on the evening of Oct. 10, to show its appreciation of their business. A chicken dinner was served, followed by a program consisting of tap dance numbers, readings, vocal and instrumental music. Manager Medwin Warwick and the board of directors of the elevator were the hosts.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$6,500 net, a drop of \$700 from the previous transfer.

James Norris is retiring from partnership in the Board of Trade firm of Norris & Kenly and James D. Norris is being admitted to partnership.

Joseph Wild, well known market writer, several years ago with E. W. Wagner & Co., but in recent years residing in California, was driven by suffering from ill health, to leap to his death from a bridge at San Diego.

Harry L. S. Reno, Jr., 30 years of age, until recently a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, was found dead in the garage at his home in a suburb of Cleveland, O., on Nov. 2. Doors were closed and the engine of his car was running. His wife died of heart disease on Oct. 5.

The directors of the Board of Trade on Oct. 30 rescinded their action of Aug. 14, 1917, permitting division of commissions on joint accounts. It was decided that hereafter the board of directors interprets the commission rules to mean that members' rates of commission on future contracts and cash grain are minimum rates and may not be divided between two individuals, partnerships or corporations.

John M. Rose has become associated with Daniel F. Rice & Co. of this city, and will have charge of the cash grain division of this company and also control of the milling business, owing to his knowledge of hedging operations. Mr. Rose has been associated with the Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., and western mills. His activity for the past 25 years in the cash grain markets has given him a large acquaintance in the country and terminal grain trade.

John Smith, better known as Jack, doorman on the Board of Trade, was presented with a coffee percolator, on Oct. 31, by his fellow employes, the occasion being his 50th wedding anniversary. He has been an employe of the Board of Trade for 48 years.

The Chicago Board of Trade Post American Legion held its annual armistice day program on the exchange floor of the Board of Trade at 12:15 p. m., Saturday, Nov. 10, addresses being delivered by Peter B. Carey, pres. of the board, and August C. Hennig, commander of Board of Trade Post No. 304. Music was furnished by the Board of Trade Post Band, led by Armin F. Hand, and taps were sounded by Percy Smith, the national champion bugler. Joe A. Hathaway, national champion drummer, gave a drum solo.

New members of the Board of Trade include the following: Geo. E. Doty, Jr., formerly of New York City; Edward A. Pierce, of New York; Garabed Bishiriganian, of London, England; Sol H. Morris, Chicago. Memberships transferred: Clarence R. Mumford, Edward D. McDougal, Robert E. L. Senderling, Fred J. Case, J. Clarke Dean, John H. Newman, James E. Sauter, Peter J. Maloney, Bernard S. Ettelson, Byron C. Munson, Lewis J. Stern, Lewis R. Stark, Edwin I. Hilson. Changes in registration of members: Capel Tilt, Winnipeg, Man., registered for own account (was registered for Tilt Grain Co., Winnipeg).

At the Oct. 24 meeting of the Grain Market Analysts Club Harvey Williams, for the nominating com'ite, moved an amendment to the bylaws that instead of electing officers in October they be chosen in April at the close of the season. A resolution to that effect was adopted. Pres. Mark Pickell stated that 50 new members had joined during the past 30 days. The 90 present enjoyed a good dinner and listened to Nat C. Murray on the "Feed Grain Situation," published in part elsewhere. At the next meeting, to be held in the Board of Trade, Nov. 14, B. W. Snow will speak on "The 1915 Wheat Outlook in the Semi-Arid District."

At their regular Oct. 30 meeting the directors of the Board of Trade amended sec. 4 of regulation 1822 to read as follows: "4. If stocks, bonds or similar collateral are deposited specifically to secure commodity transactions which are executed on this exchange, not more than 75 per cent of the market value of such securities may be considered as margin in such transactions, and if warehouse receipts are deposited specifically for such purpose, then not more than 85 per cent of the market value of such receipts may be considered as margin in such transactions. Not less than the Chicago bank rate of interest on collateral loans shall be charged on the dollar amount required under these rulings."

Over 200 Board of Trade members, elevator superintendents, and elevator workmen, attended the showing of the United States Department of Agriculture's dust explosion hazards film prepared for educational purposes by Dr. D. J. Price, of Washington, D. C. The gathering was held Saturday afternoon, Oct. 27, in Room 300, Board of Trade. Pres. Wm. H. Gassler, superintendent of the Calumet Elvtrs., presided. Louis T. Sayre, a director of the board and sec'y of Rosenbaum Grain Corp., arranged the meeting. Following discussions, local superintendents held their annual election of officers, to-wit: Frank A. Byrnes, general chairman; Wilfred Myers, 1st vice-chairman in charge of programs; Joe Schmitz, 2nd vice-chairman; Gilbert Lane, 3rd vice-chairman in charge of monthly meetings; Henry Cox, treas.; Wm. T. Husband, sec'y; Wm. Coufield, sergeant-at-arms. Directors chosen include: Chester Alger, John Becker, Wm. Gassler, Mickey Greene, Frank Hasse, Fred Hawley, Elmer Karp, Henry Kier, Edmund Luff, Ernest Peterson, Eddy Rosenbaum, Jr., Bob Sayre, Frank Smith, Joe Van Cura and Wm. Whiting.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

On Nov. 21, at 2:30 p. m., the nominating com'ite of the Board of Trade will hold the last of its three meetings to receive suggestions for nominations for candidates for the regular ticket to be voted on at the annual election in January. Members desiring to make suggestions should attend this meeting or communicate with the com'ite in writing.

Bernie P. Kline has succeeded the late Fred Stracke as general superintendent of Hales & Hunter's grain and grain products plant in Riverdale. He has been with the company for 15 years, and worked directly under Mr. Stracke prior to the latter's demise. Instead of holding one man completely responsible for the various units of their properties, the company will hereafter try out the plan of having one man in charge of each unit, each with full authority to act upon his own judgment. Thus Herman Runge becomes superintendent of both the feed and cereal plants, with Al Bonse (as assistant) in charge of the cereal mill; J. M. Hogarth becomes elevator superintendent, and Wm. A. Hayford will hereafter be responsible for engineering and construction. Messrs. Runge, Bonse and Hogarth have been with the firm 12 years, and Mr. Hayford 26 years.

INDIANA

Garret, Ind.—The O. F. Stump Grain & Coal Co. has bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here and is operating same.

Akron, Ind.—Harry E. Frymire, of Claypool, Ind., has bot the Hoover Feed Mill and is now operating it, carrying a full line of feeds.

Sheridan, Ind.—Clifford Hiatt, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator for the past two years, has been succeeded by George Keith, who has been made temporary manager. Mr. Keith has been employed at the elevator for seven years.

Monticello, Ind.—Fred Roberts, who has been manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past 22 years, resigned recently because of illness, being a sufferer from sciatica. Roy Camp has been named manager for the remainder of the year.

Mishawaka, Ind.—One of Mishawaka's old landmarks, built back in the '80's, has passed with the razing of the Burrall & Morgan elevator and mill early this month. The lumber will be used by the Schuyler Rose Coal Co., which recently purchased the plant.

Harrisville (Union City, p. o.), Ind.—William Holden, manager of the Pierce Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here and one of the oldest elevator men in this section, was found unconscious in his garage, On Oct. 25, having been stricken with paralysis. At last report he was in a serious condition.

Bloomfield, Ind.—The Bloomfield Mill & Elvtr. Co., Carl K. Griffith owner and manager, which recently opened its new plant (replacing an old one), as previously reported, does not make flour any more. It handles grain, feeds, seeds, coal, fertilizer, salt, fencing, farm implements, gasoline, flour and does custom grinding.

Terhune, Ind.—The firm of McCardle & Wallace, which has been operating an elevator and other lines of business here for 17 years, is dissolving, Mr. Wallace retiring and John W. McCardle, senior partner, continuing the business. Mr. Wallace, who has managed the elevator since the firm started, has been in poor health for some time and is therefore giving up some of his activities. He has been the station agent here for 35 years, which position he will keep for the present.

IOWA

Eagle Grove, Ia.—The elevator of the George Potgter Co. has been covered with corrugated iron.—Art Torkelson.

Huxley, Ia.—The H. L. Munn Elvtr. Co. has provided lightning protection for its Interurban and Milwaukee elevators here.—B.

Schaller, Ia.—A double-drain galvanized iron roof has been installed on the roof of J. B. Adams' elevator by Van Ness Const. Co.

Battle Creek, Ia.—The old elevator building owned by O. O. Spotts and which has not been used for several years, has been taken down.

Luther, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office was recently broken into and several hundred dollars in checks and currency was taken.—Art Torkelson.

North Liberty, Ia.—Jesse Musgrave is the new manager of the North Liberty Elvtr.

Vincent, Ia.—The Farmers Terminal Elvtr. Co. has installed a Richardson 4-bu. shipping scale in its local elevator. Van Ness Constr. Co. did the work.

Goodell, Ia.—Nick Veldhouse, of Boulder, Colo., has bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. His two sons, James and Paul, will operate the house.

Steamboat Rock, Ia.—George Potgter at the recent election ran a good second for state representative from his county. Four candidates were in the field.—A. G. T.

Mondamin, Ia.—We contemplate taking out a license under the Iowa bonded warehouse law to store grain in our 35,000 bus. of elevator space.—S. C. Beebe, Farmers Co-op. Co.

Lake City, Ia.—The elevating equipment of the L. H. Adams Grain Co.'s plant has been improved with installation of a 10-h.p. head drive. Van Ness Constr. Co. did the work.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—Mrs. R. W. Cormack, wife of the manager of the local Quaker Oats Co.'s plant, died at her home on Oct. 30, following an operation performed late in September.

Juniata (Storm Lake p.o.), Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. make repairs on its plant at this point. A new 150-bu. hopper scale will be a part of the new equipment.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Falling 24 feet in the Penick & Ford plant, where he is employed, to the basement floor, Leon R. Vesely suffered a broken back. He was put in a plaster cast and is said to be recovering.

Hampton, Ia.—Morris McNie, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, was recently elected state representative on the Republican ticket. We wish him success in his new undertaking.—A.G.T.

Lineville, Ia.—Howard Dailey has leased the elevator here from Frank Whan & Son and will continue to handle feeds of all kinds, seeds and coal. Mr. Whan and family will spend the winter in Phoenix, Ariz., and in California.

Modale, Ia.—Operation of E. E. McFerrin's elevator, which has been under lease to B. C. Christopher & Co., Kansas City, all summer, has been taken over by the Loveland Elvtr. Co. Don Mintun continues as local manager.

Audubon, Ia.—E. L. Enarson, who purchased the Audubon Roller Mills, in May, 1933, and has since been grinding feed at the mills, plans to incorporate the firm in order to raise capital to expand the business and resume the milling of flour.

Sibley, Ia.—The contract for extensive repairs to Willey & Greig's elevator has been given to the T. E. Ibberson Co. Legs will be remodeled at once, additional service will be provided, a new truck dump installed and other improvements made.

Superior, Ia.—Arno Reinitz has been appointed manager of the John E. Greig Elvtr. here, succeeding E. L. Briggs, manager for 27 years, whose death was reported in the Journals last number. Mr. Reinitz was at one time manager of the Superior Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Luther, Ia.—Verne Danielson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, has resigned his position, effective Dec. 1, on which date he takes up his new duties as manager of an elevator at Adel. Before becoming manager of the local elevator, Mr. Danielson served as assistant manager to both William C. Walker and M. S. Stark.

PACIFIC COAST WHEAT and OATS

HENRY D. GEE

EXCHANGE BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

The Pacific Northwest has a good crop of grain. Do you need some of it? Rail or ocean shipment. We specialize in wheat and oats.

Marshalltown, Ia.—The Ajay Feed Mfg. Co. is now under new ownership, having been purchased by A. J. Janssen, who has been sec'y of the organization, and Les McConnell, and will continue to operate as the Ajay Feed & Produce Co., Mr. Janssen acting as manager.

Newhall, Ia.—A 10-ton scale is to be moved from the Van Horne properties of O. Kaeberle to the elevator at this point, where it will be installed outside the elevator. This new scale will replace the one at the local properties that was damaged by hard service in weighing heavy trucks.

Loveland, Ia.—Work is practically completed on the new 12,000-bu. elevator of the Loveland Elvtr. Co. This elevator replaces one that burned early last May. It is of cribbing, iron-clad, contains five bins, one leg, a truck-lift, and weighing is done over a 10-ton truck scale. R. C. Reddix is local manager.

Cascade, Ia.—Mayor Geo. A. Wassenaar, owner and operator of the Cascade Feed Mill that burned a few weeks ago, as reported in the last number of the Journals, has opened an office downtown and rented additional warehouse space from which he continues to conduct his feed, grain, seed and fertilizer business until a new plant can be built.

Traer, Ia.—Thieves entered the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator during the night of Oct. 17, prying off a lock to gain entrance to the building and replacing the lock before leaving, and robbed the safe of its cash contents, about \$8. The safe was not damaged, so it was believed that the robbers knew the combination.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Owasa, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. plans to enlarge the office part of the elevator building by taking out a partition between old office space and former gas engine room, giving 8 feet additional length. D. F. Gummert is the manager. This company's office was entered by burglars during the night of Oct. 10, and 38 quarts of oil, three gallons of fly spray and a rifle were stolen. The thieves also broke both locks on the gas pumps and took some gasoline.—Art Torkelson.

Doon, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. has purchased the old Atlas Elvtr. at this station along with an annex that stood on the Omaha tracks. The Omaha tore up the tracks leading to and from Doon and this elevator annex has been moved to the G. N. tracks and new driveways are being provided. The elevator is being covered with iron, new legs are being installed, new scales are being put in and a new coal shed will be built. Modern motors are being used thruout the plant for power and large capacity truck dumps will be used for handling trucks. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Exchange has given the T. E. Ibberson Co. contract for the erection of a 20,000-bu. elevator here. Materials have been ordered and the work will be started at once. This elevator will be fitted with 13 bins and one leg. The leg will be fitted with 12-inch D.P. buckets. There will be a cross type floor in the elevator and a Richardson Automatic Scale will be used for weighing shipments. In the driveway two dumps will be installed for receiving grain thru a special grate. The building will be iron clad and there will be a full basement under the elevator. Slab foundations will be used and the whole structure will be covered with galvanized iron. Motor power will be used thruout the plant. An oat huller will be installed on the work floor. A special oat house will be provided to be used in connection with this machine.

KANSAS

Winfield, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment on Oct. 30.

Whitewater, Kan.—The Whitewater Flour Mills are being remodeled and repaired, including a fire-resistant roof, and a new power plant installed.

Claflin, Kan.—Claflin Flour Mills (owned by the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co.) has under construction a 100,000-bu. storage elevator, completion to be in about two months.

Sterling, Kan.—Farmers Co-op. Union has put in a complete new electrical power installation, and now has one of the best electrical installations in a country elevator in the state of Kansas.

Emporia, Kan.—The plant of the Emporia Elvtr. & Feeding Co. was badly damaged by fire during the night of Oct. 22; loss, \$3,000; partly insured. Between 400 and 500 tons of hay and alfalfa meal was destroyed.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Dodge City Co-op. Exchange Elvtr., George W. Glenn manager, has replaced its half-ton feed mixer with a 1-ton mixer, due to increased demand for custom feed mixing as well as for its own mixed feed.

Haven, Kan.—G. D. Merritt's 175-barrel flour mill here may be rehabilitated and put into operation under the government plan of reviving small industries. Mr. Merritt's proposal is under consideration of the county commissioners.

Buhler, Kan.—The Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co. is the defendant in a lawsuit in which J. M. Kurn and J. G. Lonsdale, as trustees for the St. L. & S. F. Ry. Co., is suing for \$214.20, alleged to be due on freight charges for transporting 34 cars of grain from Buhler to Jonesboro, Ark.

Pratridge, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has let contract to Chalmers & Borton for additional storage to its present elevator, consisting of two frame, iron clad bins of 15,000-bu. capacity. Work started on Oct. 22, to be completed in 20 days. Also repairs will be made to the elevator and the cupola will be raised 10 feet.

Neodesha, Kan.—The W. J. Small Hay & Grain Co. recently installed another unit to its alfalfa dehydrating plant. The addition is a specially built unit, mounted and operated on a 65-foot railway car, which may be moved from place to place and operated in areas where alfalfa is produced. With the new machinery the plant is capable of handling 40 tons of green alfalfa per day.

Wellsville, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. burned at 8 p. m., Oct. 19; loss estimated at \$13,000, loss on building being \$10,000 and the balance on contents, including 2,000 bus. of oats, 1,000 bus. of corn and 500 bus. of wheat; insurance \$6,000 on elevator and \$1,100 on the grain. The fire started at the top of the elevator. Firemen were successful in saving the offices nearby. It is reported that the company will not rebuild.

Kansas City, Kan.—A "wheat dinner" will be held here on Nov. 16, at 7 p. m., in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, sponsored by the Women's Chamber of Commerce and the general Chamber of Commerce of this city. Those interested in the problems of the grain and milling trade, also the ladies, are invited. The speakers will be Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, of the Food Research Institute, and an authority on economics, and H. P. Corson, of the National Food Buro, an expert of wheat dietary problems.

MARYLAND

Ellicott City, Md.—A 30x38-foot concrete and frame warehouse is under construction for the Continental Milling & Feed Co. It will be two stories high.

BALTIMORE LETTER

The four-story plant of P. Frederick Obrecht & Son, feed manufacturers, damaged by fire early in September, as reported in the Journals, is being repaired.

On Oct. 30 Blanchard Randall and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Mr. Randall is a member of the grain firm of Gill & Fisher, of this city.

Alexander J. Godby, formerly a member of the firm of Gill & Fisher, died recently at his home in England. Mr. Godby, who was born in England, settled in Baltimore in 1870 and four years later joined the grain brokerage firm of Gill & Fisher, becoming a partner in 1882. He retired in 1900 and returned to his old home across the water, devoting much of his time in recent years to his flower garden, which was one of the show places of that section of England.

The new units under construction for the Southern States Co-op. Mills, Inc., feed manufacturers, as previously reported, consist of a re-inforced concrete elevator workhouse, 36x36x15; a storage annex consisting of six tanks, with an inside diameter of 17 feet and about 101 feet high; steel sacked feed storage annex, 35x99 feet; steel track shed, 31x41 feet, 27 feet high, and a concrete receiving pit and tunnels. As reported in the Journals last number, the Rust Engineering Co. has the contract.

MICHIGAN

Goodrich, Mich.—The Goodrich Milling Co., flour manufacturers, has been incorporated, Herbert J. Sewell being one of the incorporators.

Climax, Mich.—The Climax Milling Co. improved its equipment this summer by the installation of an "Economy" electro-magnetic separator.

Clare, Mich.—The elevator here has been bot by Gus Marotzke, of Sebewaing, who is planning to incorporate the business, with himself as manager.

Lansing, Mich.—Thieves broke into the Kim-Murph Elvtr., Oct. 19, by breaking a window. Nothing seemed to have been stolen, tho desk drawers had been ransacked.

Harrisville, Mich.—The old grist mill and elevator, built in 1890, formerly owned by the Harrisville Milling Co. (now out of business), later by Carl E. Schmidt, is being taken down.

Hartford, Mich.—Ward Plant, in the elevator business at Woodland, Mich., for several years, has been appointed manager of the Gleaner Elvtr. here, succeeding John Boynton, recently resigned.

Milford, Mich.—Alfred Legg has leased the Milford Electric Feed Mill to Edward P. DeRuchie, of East Detroit. John Clark, who has been in the employ of Mr. Legg for some time, remains on the job.

Orleans, Mich.—Francis J. Byrne has purchased the elevator here and will operate it, also a coal yard in connection, and he is adding a feed mill. He will buy beans and grain, operating as the Francis J. Byrne Elvtr. Co. Mr. Byrne was with the Rockford Elvtr. Co. at Rockford, Mich., during the past year.

Lowell, Mich.—More than 100 persons were at work pickling beans at the C. H. Runciman Elvtr. here by Oct. 25, and in addition to the hand-pickers the electric bean picking machines were busy. From two to three carloads of beans were being picked and shipped daily from this point. The work is expected to last for some time.

Lawton, Mich.—The Michigan Central freight house, which is used by A. K. Zinn & Co., of Battle Creek, was discovered to be on fire at 9 a. m., Oct. 22, the fire originating in the brewers grain stored on the second floor. Of the 250 tons stored on this floor, about 25 tons were salvaged. Loss, about \$4,000; partly insured. Firemen succeeded in saving about \$4,000 worth of machinery, consisting of conveyors and loading and unloading machinery, and all the grain on the first floor.

MINNESOTA

Mantorville, Minn.—Percy Cook is the new manager of the Hayward Feed Mill.

Northome, Minn.—It is reported that A. Tone, Jr., contemplates establishing a feed and flour mill here.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—A new hammer mill has been installed at the Fiber Products Co.'s plant here.

Fairmont, Minn.—E. A. Cawcett, of the Farmers National Grain Corp., has established offices at the Hotel Fairmont.

Fairmont, Minn.—McCarthy Bros. Co. has opened a grain office here, in the Town Pump Bldg., with Dean Anderson as local manager.

South St. Paul, Minn.—John D. Osborn, member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and operating an office in that city, plans to open a branch brokerage office here, in the Exchange Bldg. L. J. Nelson and R. E. McDonald will be in charge of the local branch.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—The Prichard-Oen Grain Co. has been granted a building permit to erect a \$1,000 grain warehouse on Soo Line trackage here.

Minneapolis, Minn.—J. A. Ginder, formerly with the Quaker Oats Co., of Chicago, has joined the Russell-Miller Milling Co. here as manager in charge of cereal sales.

LeCenter, Minn.—The feed mill which has been operated here for several years past by Matt Wolf, has been leased by the LeSueur County Farm Buro Service Co.

Henning, Minn.—A new 15-ton scale is being installed at the M. S. Anderson elevator. A new truck dump will be installed in connection with the scale. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—Louis Waag has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. The death of Julius Sorum, manager for seven years, was reported in the Oct. 10 Journals.

Appleton, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves during the night of Oct. 9, who entered by a window, blew open the safe, wrecking it, and stole about \$6 in small change.

Faribault, Minn.—Shareholders of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., now in receivership, have been paid more than twice the par value of the capital stock, and it is said that after the assets are disposed of, they will also receive a small dividend.

St. Paul, Minn.—Harry S. Bauer, connected with the grain and stock brokerage business of the Twin Cities for the past 19 years, has been named manager of the local office of Thomson & McKinnon, succeeding J. C. Willis, who died Sept. 8.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—Mr. Hoelz, head of Hoelz & Son, the firm reported in the last number of the Journals as having leased the old Hillstrom Flour Mill here, died in a Minneapolis hospital last month. His sons, Harold and Homer, have reconditioned the mill and re-opened it.

Canby, Minn.—E. H. Hentges has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding O. E. Nygren, manager for 22 years, whose sudden death was reported in the Journals last number. Mr. Hentges has been second man at the elevator for over 10 years.

Blooming Prairie, Minn.—The flour mill, which has been a landmark for years, owned by the Farm Service Stores, which ground feed and carried other supplies for farmers, burned at about 9:30 a. m., Oct. 21. The cause was believed to have been a short circuit. The mill contained 3,000 bus. of corn and a quantity of ground feed and flour. Originally it was the L. G. Campbell Flour Mill, years ago being sold to the Harland Flour & Feed Co., which later sold it to the Farm Service Stores.

Stewartville, Minn.—A complete new feed mill unit for the Farmers Elvtr. Co., Inc., has just been completed by the T. E. Ibberson Co. A huller attrition mill was installed, using a 22-inch mill with two 20-h.p. motors. A number of legs in the plant were equipped with modern motors. Texrope drives were used throughout the plant on all equipment. A Strong-Scott combination magnetic scalper and separator was used in connection with the feed mill. A batch mixer and a Kenyon Cob Crusher were installed. There were also a number of bins put in the plant, driveways and warehouses attached. The main elevator building and feed mill and also their warehouses were painted with aluminum paint. Additional repairs were made in the elevator.

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Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins**

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ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF!

Westport, Minn.—R. A. Seaman, elevator man of Glenwood, Minn., has taken over the elevator here formerly owned and operated by E. H. Pfeningher, whose death was reported in the Journals last number, and will continue its operation, with L. J. Buchholz as manager. Grain and seed will be purchased and a full line of feeds and flour handled.

Kerkhoven, Minn.—The Western Grainmen's Ass'n held its regular meeting here on Oct. 17, at the High School Auditorium, with Pres. Woolum in the chair. Matters discussed included the coal code assessment levied on grain dealers handling that commodity and the proposed increase in freight rates. Capt. Webster, U. S. seed purchasing agent, gave a talk in which he described tentative plans for distribution of seed next spring. Seed purchased are to be used only for deficiency purposes, he said, and seeds will not be shipped into any community where a sufficient supply is available; a handling charge of 2½ cents per bu. will be paid elevators distributing emergency stocks; only regular bonded warehouses that have complied with all requirements of the country elevator code will be accepted as handlers of these seeds. Hosts of this meeting were Leo Barrett, of Minneapolis; Oscar Benson and Leo O'Neil, Murdock; Theo. Fredrickson and G. H. Homme, Kerkhoven; A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, and W. S. Lundeen, Fergus Falls.

MISSOURI

Slater, Mo.—Overheated amortisseur coils ignited wedges in the mill plant of the Slater Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently, causing damage to the building.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Merchants Exchange membership of August A. Busch, deceased, has been transferred to Adolphus Busch III., representative of Anheuser-Busch, Inc.

Humansville, Mo.—S. J. Leach and W. E. Bodine have purchased the Humansville Mill, closed for the past few months, which they will operate after putting it in shape.

Galt, Mo.—The grist mill, feed, flour and produce business of J. S. Callahan has been sold to the Meyer Produce Co., which will operate it as the Galt Produce Co., doing a wholesale and retail business in feed, flour, etc.

St. Louis, Mo.—Howard L. Hibbs was married on Oct. 23, to Miss Elizabeth M. Hester in this city, where they will reside. Mr. Hibbs is the son of E. M. Hibbs, manager of the millfeed department of B. C. Christopher & Co.

Osborn, Mo.—H. L. Butterfield, who for the past 14 years has been manager of the Osborn Elvtr. Ass'n's elevator, has resigned and has been succeeded by J. DeWitt Dunham, who has been with the Farmers Bank of Osborn for the last year and a half.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. has awarded a contract to Cement Gun Constr. Co. for a protective coating on concrete grain tanks at Elevator "A," Argentine, Kan., the 10,000,000-bu. house operated by the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co.

Cowgill, Mo.—C. Frank McCray, well known farmer and grain man of this place, where he has been in business for over 25 years, died Nov. 1 in a Trenton, Mo., hospital from injuries received the day before when his car was struck by a train at a crossing north of Cowgill. Mr. McCray, who was 55 years of age, was well known at the Kansas City Board of Trade, where he sold his grain.

Townley (Malden p.o.), Mo.—The Malden Grain Co.'s elevator at this point burned early Sunday, Oct. 28; loss, estimated at \$10,000, including that on 4,000 bus. of corn and the machinery and equipment; partly covered by insurance. A freight car on the sidetrack near the elevator burned also. The Malden Co. is owned by Merwhinder & Kochtizky. The elevator at Townley burned about two years ago and it is doubtful if it will be rebuilt this time.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The branch warehouse of the Excello Milling Co. has been acquired by William Hillix and his son Cam and will be operated in the future as William Hillix & Son. Cam Hillix has been in charge of the warehouse for the Excello Co. and will be active manager of the new firm, which will deal in a full line of livestock and poultry feeds. William Hillix was one of the founders of the Excello Feed Milling Co. and was pres. until his retirement two years ago, but still retains his financial interest in the company.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Dannen Hay & Grain Co. will complete its new 45,000-bu. frame, ironclad elevator and warehouse here (reported in the Journals last number as under construction) on Nov. 15. It is a fine, up-to-date plant.

MONTANA

Glasgow, Mont.—John McConnell, grain buyer for the Minot Flour Mill here, died suddenly at his home, Oct. 18, from hemorrhage of the brain. He was 62 years of age.

Missoula, Mont.—The Ravalli Mill building, recently bot by T. F. Wright, of Hamilton, has been converted into a custom mill and will be known as the Missoula Flour Mill.

Carter, Mont.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. plans additional storage if the 1935 crop comes thru in good shape. The Farmers Co-op. Co. is a new concern, owned by local farmers. It bot an elevator from the Greeley Elvtr. Co., which owned two elevators at this point.

NEBRASKA

Holdrege, Neb.—On Nov. 2 fire of undetermined origin damaged stock at this location owned by the Holdrege Roller Mills.

Weston, Neb.—Nels A. Tuveson, manager of the Weston Grain & Stock Co., died at his home on Oct. 12, at the age of 66 years.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Butler-Welsh Grain Co. contemplates erection of a large warehouse for storage of seed corn, with facilities for grading, sacking and shelling.

Bancroft, Neb.—After being closed for several years, the Lupin Feed Mill has been re-opened by Frank Lupin, who has installed feed grinding and mixing machinery.

Wellfleet, Neb.—The cause of the fire at the O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.'s elevator, reported in the Sept. 26 Journals, was later found to be a hot bearing on boat. Insurance was carried.

Murdock, Neb.—A new 7½-h.p. totally enclosed, ball-bearing, fan-cooled, motor is being installed on the improved head drive of the Farmers Union Ass'n elevator. Van Ness Constr. Co. is doing the work.

Emerson, Neb.—Crowell Elytr. Co. plans construction of a 30,000-bu. cribbed, ironclad annex on a concrete foundation to supplement the storage space in its local elevator. Building is contemplated at an early date.

Alliance, Neb.—John O'Donnell, better known in grain circles as Alex O'Donnell, manager of the O. M. Kellogg Elytr. here for a number of years, died on Oct. 28 at a veterans' hospital in Denver, after an illness of two years, at the age of 47 years. He is survived by a son and a daughter. Mrs. O. M. Kellogg, of Denver, is a sister.

OMAHA LETTER

Mr. Bavinger, of the Cox-Jones Commission Co., of South Omaha, is building a feed elevator in South Omaha.—B.

The re-inforced concrete storage tanks of the Miller Cereal Mills are being "revitalized" and waterproofed by Ryan Const. Co.

The re-inforced concrete tanks of the Missouri Pacific elevator, operated by the Farmers National Grain Corp., are being repaired and waterproofed by Ryan Const. Co.

The following have been nominated for directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange, election to be Nov. 14, at which time three are to be chosen: J. H. Wright, J. H. Weaver, J. L. Welsh, B. O. Holmquist, R. M. Scoular and R. E. Miller.

Having recovered sufficiently from a long illness, Edward P. Peck, pres. and general manager of the Omaha Elvtr. Co. and a pioneer grain man, received the congratulations of friends on Oct. 22, his 79th birthday, at his home in this city.

The numberless friends of the C. C. Crowell, Jr., family will be grieved to learn that Mrs. C. C. Crowell, Jr., passed away on Nov. 5. Interment was at Forest Lawn Cemetery on Nov. 7. Surviving are her husband, head of the Crowell Elvtr. Co., and four children.

At the recent annual meeting of the Nebraska Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, held in this city, the following officers were elected: Pres., J. R. Morrison; vice-pres., E. P. Hubbard; sec'y-treas., Frank Rutherford. The Nebraska Farmers Elvtr. Managers Ass'n elected officers as follows: Pres., E. P. Hubbard; vice-pres., Leon Dech; sec'y, Frank Rutherford.

NEW ENGLAND

Lawrence, Mass.—A heavy water curtain was thrown about the H. K. Webster Grain Co.'s 100-foot elevator on Oct. 13, while coal sheds and storage warehouses of two nearby coal companies were burning, and was successful in saving the structure.

Worcester, Mass.—The Harding Street Grain Store, Inc., in the heart of the commonwealth, has been chartered under Massachusetts laws to deal in all kinds of grains. Capital is \$5,000. Max and Charles Levine and Fannie Goodman all of Worcester, are the officers.—L.V.S.

Clinton, Mass.—Gaining entrance by means of a grain chute leading from the railroad tracks, thieves entered the Wallace Grain Co.'s office, broke into the safe and stole about \$400 in cash, early this month. Fortunately for the police, the thieves left behind them some tools with fingerprints on them.

Montpelier, Vt.—The concrete grain elevator of E. W. Bailey & Co. did not catch fire when the large wooden warehouse nearby burned recently, as reported in the Journals last number. The loss on the warehouse, which was filled with grain and flour, was approximately \$20,000; partly insured.

BOSTON LETTER

M. D. Leonard, pres. of Park & Pollard, feeds, has left for his winter home in Miami, Fla.—L.V.S.

William McDonald, of the Wilbur Ellis Co., feeds, Chicago, has been visiting the Boston trade, introduced by A. S. McDonald—L.V.S.

A new grain firm has been incorporated under Massachusetts laws, the Gordon & Barnes Grain Co., Inc., with chief offices in Malden, Mass. Authorized capital stock is 600 shares of no par value, and the firm is to engage in a general grain and feed business. Vesper H. Barnes is pres.; Samuel M. Gordon, treas., and Thomas J. Bradford, clerk.—L.V.S.

J. A. Streicher has opened a brokerage office for grain and feed in the Grain & Feed Exchange Bldg. He has been active in the grain and feed business for many years, having formerly been with different grain commission firms of the Toledo, Ohio, market. He will represent the Hiram Walker Grain Corp., of Walkerville, Ont. Mr. Streicher is a member of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange are George Carmichael and James V. Gurge. Recently elected to associate membership are Nelson E. Flandreau and Alexander T. Karck.

New York, N. Y.—The death of John Henry White, a member of the Produce Exchange for the past 30 years, occurred on one of the last days of October at his home in Brooklyn, following a long illness. He was 64 years of age.

Port Chester, N. Y.—Following the death of John Ryan and a fire that badly damaged his feed plant, Coles Bros. Feed Co., Inc., of White Plains, has bot the business. Donald T. Wynne will continue as manager of the Ryan business, which position he has held for 15 years.

Buffalo, N. Y.—As reported in the Oct. 10 Journals, Washington reversed the local N. R. A. official's approval of a plan permitting elevator employees to work overtime during certain emergency work that comes in the spring and fall in the navigation industry, but later, on Oct. 8, Washington reversed its disapproval, giving its approval to the plan, to be effective Oct. 16.

NORTH DAKOTA

Carson, N. D.—Fire slightly damaged the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator Oct. 17; estimated loss, \$100.

Minot, N. D.—The North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city Feb. 5, 6 and 7.

Jamestown, N. D.—The local Chamber of Commerce is discussing plans for securing a mill to locate here. The present mill building might be leased.

Berthold, N. D.—Ray L. Jones, formerly assistant manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, has been appointed manager, succeeding W. H. Sparrow, who has gone to Fargo.

Fargo, N. D.—W. H. Sparrow, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Berthold, N. D., is now warehouse foreman for Magill & Co. here.

Grand Forks, N. D.—A new member of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota is the Farmers Educational & Co-op. Union Elvtr. Co., of Tuttle, N. D.

Casselton, N. D.—The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract and is building a new 30,000-bu. grain storage for the Casselton Elvtr. Co. This is a special type annex having a number of bins and the plant will have re-inforced slab foundations and will be covered with galvanized iron. Motors will be used for power thru-out.

Elsberry, N. D.—Thomas G. Wildish, elevator operator here, was fined \$500 by a Federal judge last month for purchases of grain alleged to have been smuggled into this country from Canada without payments of duty. Eighteen other North Dakotans were ordered to pay fines of \$50 each or serve 30 days in jail, for smuggling grain.

Scranton, N. D.—The new 50,000-bu. elevator of the Scranton Equity Exchange (reported in the Sept. 12 Journals as being constructed from material salvaged from the company's two elevators here) is about completed. The program has been broadened to include a new feed mill also, built north of the office building. Adjoining the elevator on the north side is a big flour warehouse, so that carloads of flour may be unloaded direct into the house from the railroad track. Doors and fixtures from the vaults of the former First National Bank Bldg. have been installed in the fireproof vaults.

OHIO

Warren, O.—The Newman Feed Mill has been bot by G. C. Griffin, who is remodeling it.

Willshire, O.—The elevator of the Willshire Equity Union Exchange was robbed recently.

Pemberton, O.—Wind blew out a window pane in the elevator plant of J. W. Simmons on Oct. 27.

Fostoria, O.—The Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Ass'n is having a new \$5,000 storage building constructed.

Ingomar, O.—High winds blew out six windows in the plant of the Mineralized Yeast Mills Co. on Sept. 27.

London, O.—Wind destroyed the cob drag and ruined the ribbon belt in the plant of Far-rar & Watts on Oct. 27.

Chickasaw, O.—Clover and alsike seed was stolen from the elevator of the Chickasaw Milling Co. about two weeks ago.

Wilmington, O.—The Clinton Grain Co. has installed a hoist for unloading coal direct from the cars to the four large bunkers.

Urichsville, O.—H. B. Conwell, of Latto & Conwell, operating a feed and flour mill here, died recently after a long sickness.

Camden, O.—A portion of the roof on the north elevator of the Eikenberry Bros. Co. was entirely blown off on Oct. 27 by wind.

Leesburg, O.—Wind damaged 36 slates on the roof of the Leesburg Roller Mills recently. This property is owned by the Dewey Bros. Co.

Union City, O. (Union City, Ind., p. o.)—Wind blew out half a window pane on the cleaner floor of the plant of the Pierce Elvtr. Co. on Oct. 28.

Dayton, O.—The Cereal Workers Production Unit is requesting the Federal Government to take over the operation of its co-operative flour mill here.

Kingston, O.—Jesse Brundige has made some changes in his elevator plant and the repairs needed were furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Rawson, O.—The stock, book accounts, notes, etc., of the Rawson Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. were sold on Nov. 7, the referee in bankruptcy being Walter C. Jackson.

Stryker, O.—Gaining entrance thru a basement window, burglars robbed the Stryker Farmers Exchange Elvtr. of \$70 in cash and nearly \$300 in checks during the night of Oct. 12.

Dayton, O.—The Dayton Grain & Feed Co.'s safe was battered with a sledgehammer during the night of Oct. 25, entrance to the building being gained by forcing a door. Some cash was stolen.

Huntsville, O.—Harvey B. Cross is rebuilding his alfalfa mill on his farm near here, that burned recently, as reported in the Journals last number. He operates under the name of the Alfalfa Milling Co.

Bryan, O.—Henry F. Dachsteiner, associated with his father here in the grain business, was married to Miss Ethelyn Miller on Oct. 11. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dachsteiner are popular among the younger set of this community.

Verona, O.—An old tobacco warehouse here has been purchased by Roy Floyd and Adolph Studebaker, who are converting it into a feed and flour mill, with a coal yard in connection. Mr. Floyd, together with a brother, formerly operated the Areo Mills at Arcanum, O.

Madison Mills, O.—An action has been filed against B. F. Cook and L. D. Exline, doing business as the Madison Mills Grain Co., by the American Agricultural Chemical Co., asking judgment on a series of 16 notes, ranging back in date to 1929 and aggregating about \$2,100 with interest.

Bluffton, O.—Construction has started on a 4,200-bu. cribbed elevator for the Bluffton Milling Co., whose plant burned early in June. It will be 56x40 feet and contain three large storage bins. Next spring the company expects to erect three large storage tanks, of fireproof tile blocks, having a capacity of 1,800 bus. each.

Toledo, O.—The old Donovan Mill, formerly operated by Kasco Mills and recently taken over by the Larrode Milling Co., began operations on Nov. 5 as a soybean plant. The new owners have spent \$15,000 in remodeling the plant, which will handle about two tons of soybeans a day, employing 25 men. A. A. Bame is manager.

Vickery, O.—A safe in the office of the Erlin Elvtr. & Supply Co. was blown into bits by burglars during the night of Oct. 26, nitroglycerin and soap being used. Glass in four windows in the office was blown out, a door was unhinged and the office practically wrecked. The thieves were rewarded by a few pennies only.

Jeffersonville, O.—Virgil Vincent, of Washington, O., has leased the former Threlkeld & Blessing Elvtr., taking charge Nov. 1. Mr. Blessing, who has operated the elevator as Geo. Blessing & Co. since the firm of Threlkeld & Blessing was dissolved, has moved his feeds to another location, where he will conduct a store. Mr. Vincent will continue to operate his elevator in West Court St., this city, which he has operated for many years.

Jewell, O.—Robbers broke into the office of the Jewell Grain Co., on the night of Nov. 2 and blew open the safe, taking \$82 in cash and \$1,200 in checks and other papers. The checks and papers were found next day along the Wabash Ry. tracks. The blast was so terrific that all the windows were blown out, doing about \$75 damage to the office, furniture and books in the safe. The safe is a total wreck. The entire loss is covered by insurance.—The Jewell Grain Co., Edw. J. Wendeln, mgr.

Arcanum, O.—Edward Slade, 66 years of age, manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here, was fatally injured early in the evening of Oct. 28, when his car crashed into another automobile, and died the next morning in the Greenville City Hospital. The occupants of the other car were only cut and bruised. It is believed that Mr. Slade suffered a sudden attack of illness just before the collision, as one of the occupants of the car that was struck noticed that Mr. Slade was slumped over the wheel and the car was out of control just before the crash.

OKLAHOMA

Henryetta, Okla.—W. R. Stewart, proprietor of the Central Mill & Elvtr. Co., underwent an operation for acute appendicitis at the Henryetta Hospital recently, and is reported to be doing well.

Tonkawa, Okla.—A runaway truck crashed into the west wall of the Deer Creek Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, on Oct. 15, demolishing the portion extending over the scales. Owners of the truck had left it standing on the incline a block and a half from the elevator.

Cordell, Okla.—Raymond Sears, of Hobart, Okla., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Produce Co.'s elevator, succeeding Frank Malone.

Shawnee, Okla.—The Shawnee Milling Co. has started construction of a mill to replace the one destroyed by fire in August. The new mill will be of 1,000 barrel capacity and turn out 500 barrels corn meal. General repairs will be made on the elevator. Construction will be done by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. and machinery will be furnished by Milling Machinery, Inc.

Cordell, Okla.—Frank Malone and A. F. Sullins, both of this place, have leased the Nelson Grain Co. elevator, which they are operating as the South Side Elvtr. They are building a 20x24 storage room on the south side of the elevator and a 16x30 addition on the north side. Mr. Malone has been with the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for over 11 years, being manager the last year and a half, and Mr. Sullins has been bookkeeper at the Farmers Elvtr. for a year.

Okeene, Okla.—The Okeene Milling Co. has built a power house and installed a 4-cylinder 230-h.p. full diesel engine, which runs a 180-kilowatt generator, furnishing power for the mill. The power station is hooked up so that it could be turned into the city lines and is powerful enough to furnish lights for the city if the city light plant should break down. The city also is ready to furnish power to the mill in case of a breakdown there. For years the Okeene Milling Co. has been using power from the municipal light plant, its bill for the past year being \$8,578. The Okeene Co. has also recently erected a new office building, the old office building now being used by the company's grain buyer.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Kennewick, Wash.—A. O. Nelson and James B. Conroy have organized the Nelson Flour Products Co. to manufacture and sell flour.

South Bend, Wash.—The new plant of the Dixie Shell Products Co. is now in full operation, grinding oyster shell for the poultry trade. Walter Lanphere is manager.

Silverton, Ore.—Stockholders of Fischer's Flouring Mill have been called to discuss a proposal to dispose of the mill, which has been idle for three years.—F.K.H.

Mason City (not a p.o.), Wash.—Coulee Trading & Grain Co., incorporated; incorporators: Arnold and Paul H. Graves and B. H. Kizer. This is a new city at the Coulee Dam.

Almira, Wash.—The White Pine Ash Co. has hot the old Almira Roller Mill and converted it into a factory, the company having a contract for erecting houses for the Coulee Dam site.

Portland, Ore.—The condition of R. T. Johnstone, pres. of the grain commission firm of R. T. Johnstone & Co., who has been on the sick list for over a month now, is reported to be practically unchanged. At intervals he shows some slight improvement.

Portland, Ore.—While walking across the street, on Nov. 3, Fay Malone, grain broker of this city, was knocked down by an auto, which had been pushed forward by another auto behind it, as it was stopped by the traffic lights, and his right arm fractured just below the shoulder.

Fulton (Pendleton p.o.), Ore.—More than 41,000 sacks of wheat salvaged from the elevator and warehouse fire here recently, which involved 250,000 bus., were sold at auction. It was a sealed bid sale. Alber Bros. purchased between 36,000 and 37,000 sacks at \$1.01½ a sack. J. J. Chisholm & Co., Inc., bid slightly more than \$1 a sack for 5,200 sacks.—F.K.H.

Iona, Ida.—Property of the Midland Elvtr. Co., valued at \$3,000, was destroyed by the fire (reported in the Journals last number) that destroyed the Sperry Flour Co.'s local elevator and warehouse on Oct. 11. Sparks from the burning elevator set fire to the Midland Elvtr. Co.'s coal sheds, destroying them and setting fire to 100 tons of coal. Three empty box cars on a nearby siding were also burned.

SOUTHWELL GRAIN CORP.
CONSIGNMENTS BUFFALO, N.Y. BROKERAGE

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Portland, Ore.—W. C. McCulloch, attorney, has filed an informal complaint on behalf of the Crown Mills with the I.C.C. and the Oregon Public Utilities Commission regarding demurrage charges by railroads during the recent longshoremen's strike, and it is expected that other shippers will file similar complaints. The railroads had already asked for a ruling by the I.C.C., to be used as a basis of settlement.

Twin Falls, Ida.—Mrs. E. D. Kinney, whose late husband was a member of the original firm when established in 1910, has sold her interest in the Kinney Wholesale Co., and John P. Kinney, manager, becomes the principal owner. The company, which has been in the grocery business since 1914, operates seven warehouses and two retail stores, and has as one of its most important departments that of bean warehousing and selling. The firm is credited with having been the first here to enter the bean business on a commercial basis, first purchases having been made in 1910.

Portland, Ore.—A raise in hourly rates of pay was given to grain handlers of the Pacific Northwest and dock warehouse workers by the Government mediation board at San Francisco, Cal., on Oct. 19. Grain handlers are given 80 cents an hour, with \$1.20 an hour for overtime; warehouse workers, 70 cents an hour, with \$1.05 for overtime; all to work 30 hours a week, which consists of five days. The grain handlers had asked for the same wages as longshoremen. This decision of the mediation board affects grain handlers in this city, Astoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, and Longview.

Heppner, Ore.—Cash settlement for \$3,235 from four grain companies and judgments totaling \$8,410 against the Heppner Farmers Elvtr. Co. were obtained by local farmers, late last month, for alleged losses of grain from the 1932 crop deposited in the elevator company's elevator and warehouse, in circuit court here. Edward L. Eyre & Co. contributed the heaviest in the settlement, with \$1,233, while Kerr-Gifford & Co. paid only \$42. J. J. Chisholm & Co. paid \$1,175 and Balfour, Guthrie & Co., \$735. A number of farmers that shared in the cash settlements received various sums, ranging from \$30 up to \$480. Judgments against the elevator company ranged from \$14 up to \$2,213.

Salem, Ore.—A meeting was held here Oct. 24 by grain warehousemen of the Willamette Valley to discuss the Oregon Bonded Grain Warehouse Act, also the country grain elevator code. The present Oregon warehouse law was explained by A. J. Fleming, assistant chief, division of market enforcement, state department of agriculture, who said that no charges need be made for grain where it is bot by the warehouseman, but tariffs so stating must be filed with the state department of agriculture. Dealers have not been in the habit of doing this. It was also stated that in this way they would be conforming to the country grain elevator code, inasmuch as there would be no discrimination. In the Willamette Valley a wide variety of charges is made for storage, and an attempt to standardize them failed because of the diversity of interests of warehousemen and their locations from Portland. Some warehouses do not charge for storage, some charge only if grain is taken out, and the majority make no charge for storage if grain is bot during the current season.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—An office has been opened in this city by the Ralston-Purina Co., of St. Louis, Mo., as the Atlantic states sales office, this territory having previously been supervised from St. Louis. C. E. Dutrow, who has had charge of this territory, has been transferred from St. Louis to Philadelphia as manager. Offices are in the Insurance Co. of North America Bldg.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Chester, S. D.—The Chester Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was broken into by thieves several weeks ago.

Buffalo Gap, S. D.—The Nolan Grain & Seed Co. installed a new 30-hp. motor in its feed department this fall, also made some changes in the elevator equipment.—Nolan Grain & Seed Co., W. F. Nolan, mgr.

Huron, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota will hold its annual convention here Dec. 11, 12 and 13.

Fairfax, S. D.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co., an old established company, has renewed its articles of incorporation.

Clark, S. D.—New roofs are being put on and general repairs made at the plant of the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. by a crew of men under the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Ree Heights, S. D.—The National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. is putting new roofs on its buildings here and other repairs will be made. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Colman, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently completed a new coal storage shed 22x90 feet, containing 10 bins with an approximate capacity of 40 tons each.

SOUTHEAST

Columbiana, Ala.—J. F. Atchison is operating a new grist mill here, grinding corn and crushing feed. He plans to install a feed grinder soon.

Charleston, S. C.—Carter Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: Mary P. Carter (pres.), Gerald M. Carter and Mary Carter Calder; to deal in grain and other agricultural products.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—The J. William Herbst charged with bucket-shopping is not W. D. Herbst of this city. Bill Herbst is well and favorably known here as the local manager for Bartlett Frazier Co., and was formerly manager for Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co.

TEXAS

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Work has just been completed on reconditioning the elevator of the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co., which was damaged by dust explosion last March. Jones-Hettelsatter Const. Co. had the contract.

Greenville, Tex.—Clarence E. Lee has been appointed manager of the Greenville Mill & Elvtr. Co., recently purchased by the International Milling Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., as reported in the Journals last number, and J. H. Herlocker has been made sales manager.

Clint, Tex.—A warehouse here belonging to the El Paso Alfalfa Growers Ass'n was badly damaged by fire during the night of Oct. 9 and more than 100,000 bales of alfalfa destroyed; loss, \$60,000; partly insured. Firemen kept the flames from another part of the warehouse where 25,000 bales of alfalfa was stored, and also from a cottonseed oil mill adjacent to the warehouse.

Lubbock, Tex.—Shortly after 1 o'clock Nov. 7, a dust explosion occurred in the 1,400,000-bu. concrete elevator of the Perry Burrus Elvtrs., and badly damaged five bins and cracked the walls down some 25 feet in others. It is evident that the Texas over the tanks was lifted by the explosion, as its walls are badly buckled. Damage is estimated at \$30,000. The elevator did not contain much grain, but was handling corn at the time the explosion occurred.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—N. R. A. officials at Washington have approved the membership code authority for the country grain elevator industry in Idaho and Utah, the personnel of which was given in the Sept. 12 Journals.

WISCONSIN

Manitowoc, Wis.—A grain elevator leg is under construction for the Rahr Malting Co., to cost \$10,000.

Wausau, Wis.—A large batch mixer has just been installed for the Wausau Flour & Feed Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Spruce (Oconto Falls p. o.), Wis.—The feed mill and store owned by Mrs. Augusta Noel were destroyed by fire on Oct. 18.

Somerset, Wis.—The Somerset Milling Co., T. R. Poirier proprietor, is building a new feed mill, office and warehouse and making repairs.

Forest Junction, Wis.—Krueger Bros. have erected a two-story addition to the west end of their elevator, along the south side of the C. & N. W. R. R. siding.

Clintonville, Wis.—Earl Smith is back on the job again at the Clintonville Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, improved in health following a recent operation at a Milwaukee hospital.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for advances for Bs/L for November has been determined by the finance com'ite of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5½% per annum.

Milwaukee, Wis.—John Kellogg, pres. of the John Kellogg Co., of Chicago, has been recommended by the exchange membership com'ite for membership in the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Waterloo, Wis.—The Waterloo Feed Mill, Ed Holzhueter, proprietor, recently installed a new feed mixer, having a capacity of 20 tons per day. The old steam engine also has been replaced with a gas engine.

Glenwood City, Wis.—The Glenwood City Mill & Elvtr. Co., incorporated, capital stock, \$6,000; incorporators: William F. Draxer, W. C. Johnston, Geo. H. Penke. The company has purchased the feed mill of Mr. Penke.

Waldo, Wis.—The Pabst-ett Animal Feed Cheese Corp. has been organized by Frank J. Rhode, vice-pres. and general manager of the Pabst-ett Corp., as a separate unit of the latter company. The product of the new company is manufactured from cheese rinds into a cheese powder for animals, especially dogs.

Beloit, Wis.—The St. Paul elevator has been leased from the Green-Farley Co., of Janesville, by the Rock County Farm Bureau Warehouse Co-op. of the same city. Harry Smythe has been placed in charge. The elevator will be used for receiving and storing grain and feed-stuffs. The 50-h.p. motor and hammer mill grinding unit will be discontinued and permitted to stand idle for the present.

Antigo, Wis.—Contract for the erection of a new feed mill building and equipment at this station for the Unity Mills Distributing Co. has been awarded the T. E. Ibberson Co. There will be a Jay Bee Hammer Mill with a 40-h.p. motor installed for grinding. A batch mixer and a combination scalper and separator will be used. Shipping scales and arrangements for shipping grain will be provided, also arrangements for receiving grain from farmers. Leg equipment will be installed, motor power will be used and work will be started at once.

Moisture Testing for Buckwheat

So many inquiries have been received by the Chicago Board of Trade's Sampling Department relative to the details on making moisture tests on buckwheat, due to the large acreage this year, that it reports:

First, 150 centimeters of oil goes into the flask; second, 100 grams of buckwheat are used; third, the flame should be extinguished at 185 degrees Centigrade; fourth, the reading for moisture should be made at 165 degrees on the way down.

Fort Worth

The Fastest Growing Grain Market in the Southwest is the logical market for your grain.

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Grains, Stocks, Provisions

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Supply and Demand Situation in Feed Grains

From address by NAT C. MURRAY, Chicago, before Grain Market Analysts Club.

By way of summary, the main features of this year's feed crop production might be itemized as follows:

Yields of each of the feed grains are the smallest on record.

This is the first time that all feed grains have made their record lows in the same year.

As all feed grains are short in nearly the same proportion, the question of substitution of one for another may, to a large extent, be eliminated, except when considering specific limited localities.

Shortage is most acute in the most important commercial and feeding sections of the United States.

It is the second consecutive year of short production.

Production is short also in foreign countries.

I shall say a few words regarding each of these features.

Yields per acre are the smallest on record; but total production in proportion to the population of the United States is also the smallest on record. The average production during the five years 1927-31 may be regarded as normal for modern times. The total production of the five feed grain crops (corn, oats, barley, grain sorghums and rye) in these five years averaged 99,717,000 tons—an easy figure to remember—slightly under 100 million tons. Total production of these grains this year, according to the Government October 1 report is 53,298,000 tons, 53% of normal. The historic years of small feed grain production were 1901, 1894 and 1881. In 1901 total production of feed grains was 79% of the average production of the preceding five years. In 1894 it was 74% and in 1881 it was 85%. Compare these percentages, 79, 74, and 85, with the 53% which this year's total feed grain production is to the average, and you get some idea as to how unprecedented this year's shortage is.

This is the first time in which all feed grains made record low yields in the same year. Previous to the past two years corn made its record low yield in 1901 with 17 bushels per acre, which compares with 15.3 this year; oats previous low was 19.8 in 1890, and compares with 16.4 this year; barley (previous to last year) 17.4 bushels in 1931, which compares with 14.0 bushels this year; rye 9.8 in 1926 which compares with 7.6 this year.

No Substitution.—The third point is that as all feed grains are short in nearly the same proportion, the question of substitution may be eliminated. The corn crop is 56% of its five year average production, oats 46%, barley 45%, grain sorghums 50% and rye 42% of the five year average. Or, expressed in another way, representing the total production of the five feed grains (by weight) as 100%, corn comprises this year 74% of the total compared, with 71% in an average year; oats 16% against 19% in the average year; barley 5.5% against 6.5%; grain sorghums 2.9% against 2.6% and rye .9% against 1.2% in the average year.

It is likely that 75,000,000 bus. or more of wheat will be fed this season. This amounts to 2,250,000 tons or about 4% of all the other feed grains.

The heart of the commercial feed grain section of the United States is the five states, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota. These five states in the average year produced 48,466,000 tons of feed grains or nearly one-half of the United States production. This year their production totals only 14,944,000 tons, or 31% of their average, and

only 28% of the United States total.

Last year the production of the five feed grains totaled 84 million tons, or 84½% of the five-year average, which was a major shortage, being exceeded only by the years 1901 and 1894, as noted before.

Foreign Shortage.—According to a government report the production of oats, barley and corn, combined, in the Northern Hemisphere outside of the United States, so far as figures are available, total about 33½ million tons compared with a normal of about 38 million tons.

This foreign shortage of feedstuffs reduces the prospects of any considerable imports from foreign countries. The import duties into the United States are 25c a bushel on corn, 16c on oats and 15c on rye. The only countries generally thought of as possible sources of imports are oats and corn from Argentina and oats from Canada. Canada normally produces nearly 400 million bushels of oats and exports only about 15 million. Her production this year is less than 350 million bushels; so she has little or none to spare. Argentina produced only 235 million bushels of corn last spring, as compared with a normal of about 300 million. Her corn exports average about 220 million; with shortage of feed in Europe it is not likely that much of her corn will be diverted to the United States. Argentina's oats crop averages about 60 million bushels of which she exports about 25@30 million bushels. She has already cleared about 1½ million bushels of oats for the United States, but this is an insignificant amount in comparison with the hundreds of millions of bushels we are short.

If the United States should import the entire exportable surplus of Argentina's corn and oats, it would increase our supply from 53% of average to 55%.

Demand is a variable factor, being influenced by price. Price will neither increase or decrease supply until another crop is produced, but a relatively high price will tend to reduce demand, and a low price increase demand. It would be possible to consume less than the supply of grain, but it is not possible to consume more than the amount available.

According to a recent report issued by the Department of Agriculture, the expected supply of grain consuming animals on Nov. 1 this year is 81% of the supply on Nov. 1 last year. Last year the supply of live stock was practically the same as the five-year average, so the present supply of grain consuming live stock is about 80% of normal, and the supply of feed grains about 53% of normal. These comparisons indicate that there is still a considerable excess of live stock in proportion to feed supply.

Demurrage Rules at Minneapolis

The demurrage rules of the railroad companies at Minneapolis and Duluth require that when the car arrives before 8:30 a. m. and notice of arrival is given to the consignee by 9 a. m., if the inspection is reported by the federal or state authorities by 11 a. m., disposition must be furnished by 4 p. m. of the same day or the car will be subject to demurrage charges of \$2 a day for the first four days and \$5 a day for each succeeding day. If there is a reinspection and the grade changes, an additional day of free time is allowed. The reconsignment rules provide that if disposition is not furnished within the free time, a reconsignment charge of \$2.25 in addition to the demurrage, is to be made.

The Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n and the Duluth Board of Trade filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission, No. 26,474, asking the application of the general rule which does not mention inspection reports, but merely provides that unless notice

of arrival was given before 9 a. m. the shipper should have all the rest of that day and all of the next day to furnish orders for the disposition of the cars. Free time does not end until 24 hours after the first 7 a. m. following the notice of arrival. Complainants asked for the general rule so that their members might have another day in which to give disposition when the inspection report was received after 9 a. m. If the inspection report on a given car is not in hand, the car misses the early part of that day's market session, when the bids are sometimes higher than later in the day.

Examiner W. A. Disque recommended to the Commission that the complaint be dismissed, that the present demurrage rules and reconsignment charge are not unreasonable.

The Small Mill Pine Ass'n of four states, meeting at Columbus, Miss., Oct. 30, repudiated the cost protection provision of the lumber code. Next!

The simple addition of Pyroil in small quantities to regular greases and lubricants supplies a process effective of safety and super-efficiency in machinery operation, plus a definite economy in maintenance, impossible to obtain through any other method. Pyroil cuts friction considerably. Reduces fire hazards.

One demonstration proves Pyroil saves many times its cost. Let us give you further facts of important and astounding nature. Mail the Coupon at no obligation.

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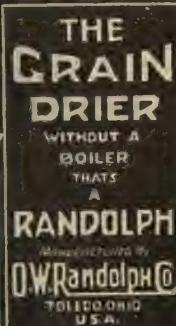
RANDOLPH DRIERS

FOR

Grain, Soya Beans, Rice

AND

Dehydrators for Alfalfa,
Sweet Corn and Vegetables



Field Seeds

Cambridge City, Ind.—J. H. Ayres of the Ayres Seed Co. died Oct. 19.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The Colorado Pure Seed Show will open Dec. 12 and close Dec. 19.

Chehalis, Wash.—A buckhorn machine has been installed by the Lewis Pacific Dairymen's Ass'n.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—M. M. Frazier, manager of the Zeb Seed Co., was married some time ago to Miss Bertha Brusewitz.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—The Nishna Valley Seed Co. has purchased and will operate an elevator here with Harold Ruby as manager.

Houston, Tex.—W. A. Reynaud has purchased the interest of O. P. Jackson in the O. P. Jackson Seed Co., but the old name will be retained.

Shenandoah, Ia.—The Henry Field Stores has been incorporated with \$150,000 capital stock, by Wm. R. Defield, Lloyd W. Doty and L. L. Hunter.

Louisville, Ky.—A loan of \$100,000 to the Kentucky Lespedeza Growers Ass'n has been made by the Louisville Bank for Co-operatives, for advances to members.

Faribault, Minn.—A 2-story building, 30x70 ft., has been erected on the Milwaukee tracks by the Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., as a seed corn curing addition to its plant.

Toronto, Ont.—J. G. Purvis, general manager of Wm. Rennie Seeds, Ltd., died recently. He had been with the company for many years, formerly at Montreal and Winnipeg.

Peoria, Ill.—The Illinois Seed Trade Ass'n at its recent meeting elected Eugene Funk, Bloomington, pres.; D. O. Hinman, Cambridge, vice pres., and W. G. Kelly, Peoria, sec'y-treas.

Davenport, Ia.—The Davenport Seed Co. has recently purchased the building which it has occupied since Jan. 3. A. R. Bruns, pres., and A. L. Bruns, sec'y of the company, also operate a retail store as the Bruns Seed Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Western Seedsmen Ass'n will hold its fall meeting Nov. 24 at the Baltimore hotel. The arrangements, which include a luncheon, are in charge of Roy Edwards and Joseph Peppard.

Spokane, Wash.—Commercial peas are being shipped in carload lots to the eastern markets by the Moscow-Idaho Seed Co. Joe Zeb, president of the company, says: "Our large shipments of commercial peas for splitting are being made to jobbers, who process them and put them up under their own labels. The demand for split peas is growing each year for pea soup and the In-

land Empire product is looked upon most favorably." The Moscow-Idaho Co. boasts the largest pea warehouse in the Pacific Northwest, now having close to 3,000,000 pounds of peas in storage.—F. K. H.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Fred W. Raber, eastern representative of the Gallatin Valley Seed Co., Bozeman, Mont., died Oct. 26, nine days after an operation. Prior to going with the seed company eight years ago he was in the brokerage business on his own account.

Grand Ledge, Mich.—A clover seed thief was apprehended here thru the detective work of Walter Abrams, seedsman, who immediately began checking up statements of a suspicious character who had offered to sell 62 lbs. of seed, later found to have been stolen from the Grand Ledge Produce Co. Stanley Braske, 17 years of age, confessed, and was given 90 days in jail.

San Antonio, Tex.—A considerable area in Texas suited to growing soft wheat for cake production is not being used. At a meeting Oct. 6 of the Lone Star section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists a com'ite to select a soft wheat type suitable for growing in Texas was appointed, consisting of Paul Mangelsdorf, agronomist, Texas A. & M. College; P. W. Preston, Rolfe R. Frye and L. W. Francis.

Sioux City, Ia.—A new seed corn storage unit has just been completed by the Sioux City Seed Co. It is metal covered, and fitted with three ventilators at the top. In it are eight bins with hopped bottoms and discharge gates that drop the ear corn to the picking floor in an adjacent building. The eight slatted bins are separated by 12 inches of air space between them to provide adequate ventilation and curing.

Experiments at the Hays, Kan., station of the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that drouth-resistant and erosion-resistant buffalo grass may be reestablished on abandoned wheat lands in the Great Plains. The method, which the Department has found to be thoroly practical, is to transplant pieces of

sod to well-plowed land. It spreads almost as fast on severely eroded, unproductive acres as on fertile soil. An almost complete soil cover may be obtained in from one to five years, under local dry conditions, depending on how thickly the sods are set.

Iowa Short of Seed Oats

After a survey by its extension service the Iowa State College reports that nearly three-fourths of Iowa farmers do not know where they will get seed oats for planting next spring. Replies were received from 11,500 farmers in 62 counties.

An acute situation exists in regard to corn, barley, flax, spring wheat, soybean and rye seed. Large numbers of farmers indicated they will need red clover, alfalfa, timothy, sudan grain and other grass seed.

The 1933 corn crop is expected to furnish most of the seed corn.

New Seed Trade-Marks

The Sioux City Seed Co., Sioux City, Ia., has registered the word "Iowearth" as trade-mark No. 352,554 for field corn seed and sweet corn seed.

The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan., has registered the word "Buckaroo" as trade-mark No. 353,056, for alfalfa seed and sweet clover seed.

The Fredonia Seed Co., Fredonia, N. Y., has registered the words "Black Packet" on a black ground as trade-mark No. 354,844 for flower and vegetable seed, and the word "Veltex" as trade-mark No. 356,303 for lawn seed.

The Allied Seed Co., Chicago, Ill., has registered the word "Favorite" as trade-mark No. 356,097 for lawn and garden seeds.

Swedish Type

Seed Oats

(Pick-o-the-Crop)

An opportunity to increase your profits by introducing the type oat that commands a premium.

Write for
Sample and Price.

The Metamora Elevator Co.

Metamora, Ohio



BUYERS AND SELLERS
All Field and Grass Seeds
Mail Samples
CORNELI SEED COMPANY
Wholesale Field and Garden Seeds
ST. LOUIS, MO.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

NOBLE BROTHERS

Wholesale Field Seeds
GIBSON CITY, ILLINOIS

Red Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy
SOY BEANS

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.
FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros., wholesale field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.
Corneli Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA
Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

Seed Corn Option Purchase Price Raised to \$1.25

Contracts for the optional purchase of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 bushels of seed quality corn, to be selected from corn sealed on farms under Commodity Credit Corporation loans, will call for payment for such corn at the rate of \$1.25 per bushel, on exercise of options, it was announced Oct. 27 by the AAA.

The plan for optioning sealed corn, as a measure to prevent unsealing and feeding valuable seed stocks, originally placed the option price at \$1 per bushel.

Under the seed corn conservation plan, the AAA will select cribs of seed-quality corn in such states as South Dakota, Kansas, Minnesota, and Missouri, where the seed corn situation is most serious.

Producers holding corn that meets the specifications for seed quality and is held under storage conditions that will preserve its qualities, will be offered an option contract which provides that in return for an advance of 20 cents per bushel, such seed will be held for sale to the A.A.A. at \$1.25 per bushel, on or before May 1, 1935.

Producers negotiating optional sale of their sealed corn will have received a total of 75 cents per bushel, including the 55-cent loan from the C.C.C. and the 20 cents advance from the A.A.A.

International Grain and Hay Show

Grain growers throughout the United States and Canada will again exhibit their best crop samples from the past season's harvests in the International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago.

Announcement is made by officials of the International Live Stock Exposition, to be held in its new home at the Chicago Stock Yards, Dec. 1 to 8, that the crops show will again be held in connection with the Exposition. It will be the 16th anniversary of the Grain and Hay Show and the 35th for the International Live Stock Exposition.

Although live stock entries close on Nov. 1, the management states that entries for the crops department of the Exposition will be accepted up to Nov. 20 this year, and no entry fee will be charged in this division.

The same classes and premiums will be offered in the crops' contests as last year. Competition will be provided for the principal field crops of corn, grains, small seeds, and hay, and the continent will be divided into eight regions in order to better equalize the competition.

Officials of the show predict that many new names will rise to prominence on the prize lists this year, citing that because of

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

The Bureau of Plant Industry reports imports of forage plant seeds during the four months July 1 to Nov. 1, and during October, 1934 and 1933, as follows, in pounds:

Kind of seed	October		July 1 to Oct. 31	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Alfalfa	30,000	.....	30,200	.....
Bluegrass,				
Canada	24,200	1,100	69,800	5,900
Bromegrass,				
awnsless	20,000	.....	22,000	.....
Clover,				
crimson	.....	11,200	153,100	1,977,000
Clover, white	230,200	62,300	541,300	406,300
Mixtures,				
clover	.....	.....	11,000	.....
Mixtures,				
grass	600	.....	600	100
Rape, winter	1,245,800	1,480,700	2,309,100	2,282,800
Ryegrass,				
perennial	28,800	56,000	47,800	165,300
Ryegrass,				
Italian	8,700	.....	8,700	15,700
Timothy	439,900	.....	720,900	.....
Vetch, hairy	21,800	833,700	21,800	2,979,600
Vetch, spring	.....	.....	8,800	500,700
Vetch,				
Hungarian	.....	17,600	.....	203,500

the severe drought during the past growing season, proper crop development was retarded in many of the most fertile regions of the country.

J. C. Hackleman, agronomist at the University of Illinois, Urbana, will serve as a member of the corn judging committee, and George S. Bridge and H. H. Whiteside, Chicago, will make the awards in the hay classes.

All of the railroads entering Chicago will grant special low round-trip fares from points along their lines to Chicago for this outstanding event on the 1934 agricultural calendar. Special excursions will be run at the rate of a cent a mile.

Clover and Alfalfa Seed Crops Light

Production of red and alsike clover seed this year is the smallest on record and that of sweet clover is the lightest since this crop came into prominence. Production of alfalfa seed is below average. Because of these short crops and the unusually small carryovers, supplies of these seeds are the smallest in many years. Except for alfalfa seed, they fall far short of meeting normal planting requirements.

Almost all the red and alsike clover seed produced in a given year is obtained from the fields sown in the spring of the preceding year. Because a large percentage of the clover seedlings was badly injured or destroyed by the drought, it is apparent that another short crop of these seeds is in prospect next year. The expected exhaustion of supplies this year and the poor condition of new seedlings indicate that prices of red and alsike clover seed may continue at relatively high levels for another year.

Altho new seedlings of sweet clover and alfalfa seed were affected considerably by the drought and the seed of the former will be obtained mostly from those (new) seedlings the situation is not so serious as the case of red and alsike clover seed. Nevertheless, supplies of sweet clover seed in the fall of 1935 are expected to be below normal even tho the plant is a prolific seeder almost irrespective of where it is being grown. Alfalfa seed supplies, barely sufficient for normal sowing requirements, are expected to be drawn upon heavily where alfalfa may be substituted for other crops, the seed supplies of which are relatively shorter than those of alfalfa.

Production of red clover seed this year is estimated at 36,000,000 pounds, compared with approximately 59,000,000 pounds in 1933.

75,000,000 pounds in 1932, and 69,800,000 pounds the five-year (1927-31) average.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Avoid Mold in Seed Corn

Extensive ear worm damage this year has opened the husk for the entrance of destructive molds which will continue their damage unless such corn is dried rapidly. Piling up seed corn in poorly ventilated storage bins will result in much dead seed next spring. Drying on racks, hangers or other places where air circulates freely to drive out the moisture, and where the corn is protected from freezing temperatures, is the best method of insuring seed of good quality, according to Purdue.

The prospect of other states turning to Indiana for seed corn next spring will cause a number of good corn men to wish to preserve crib corn for seed. If stored in cribs, corn intended for seed should be carefully sorted to remove ears showing serious mold damage or high moisture. Either will cause extensive damage, reduce germination, and destroy seed that may be seriously needed by 1935.

Soybean Seed to Be in Demand

Seed men in the Department of Agriculture expect a big demand for soybeans of desirable and adapted varieties for the 1935 planting. They point to the higher prices being offered this year; to the shortage of alfalfa, timothy and clover hay for next year, a deficit which will have to be made up by annuals such as soybeans and small grain crops.

It is probable that the soybean acreage of 1935 will exceed that of 1934. That is why they believe farmers should not be stampeded by attractive prices now into dumping beans on the market.

Practically no soybeans for planting were held by dealers at the close of this planting season because of the unusually heavy late demand. Sales of soybeans in the spring and early summer of 1934 were reported by retail dealers to be 38 per cent larger than corresponding 1933 sales.

Soybean production in Illinois is indicated to be at least 50 per cent larger than last year, mostly because of increased acreage. The crop in Indiana is expected to be about one-fourth larger than last year. The Ohio crop is estimated to be about 10 per cent larger than in 1933, while in Missouri production is set at less than one-half that of last year due both to lessened acreage and yield.

W. A. Harriman has been appointed administrative officer of the N. R. A., succeeding Col. Geo. A. Lynch, who returns to the army.

Seed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1933, in bushels, except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	Receipts	1934	1933	1934
Chicago	149,000	93,000	12,000	3,000
Duluth	52,634	187,417	66,427	547,367
Ft. William	34,023	29,812	59,299	315,756
Milwaukee	1,430	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis	847,700	335,250	150,990	94,640
New York	.....	653,520	.....	.....

	KAFIR AND MILO			
	Ft. Worth	10,800	6,000	.....
Hutchinson	2,400	25,200	.....	.....
Kansas City	8,400	43,400	.....	64,400
Wichita	2,600	1,300	1,300	1,300

	CANE SEED			
	Ft. Worth	3,600	.....	.....
Kansas City	2,300	.....	.....	.....

	SORGHUMS			
	Ft. Worth	15,200	33,600	15,200
Chicago	1,142,000	1,350,000	449,000	554,000
Milwaukee	1,204,490	1,175,655	98,635	.....

	CLOVER			
	Chicago	Ibs.	193,000	1,092,000
Milwaukee	125,000	1,181,910	41,735	149,505

	TIMOTHY			
	Chicago	Ibs.	193,000	1,092,000
Milwaukee	125,000	1,181,910	41,735	149,505

HIGHER GRADE CORN

is commanding a premium.

Be assured of your grades before shipping by checking with the same equipment used in terminal markets and in the U. S. Grain Inspection Department.

Profit Is Assured by Using Correct GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT

Official Brown-Duval Moisture Testers Sample Pans Accessories
Scales Weight Per Bushel
Sieves—Grain and Seed Testers
Triers Emerson Dockage Kickers
Mixers

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
325 W. HURON STREET CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Grain Carriers

New Freight Cars installed in the first eight months of 1934 amounted to 15,970, against 1,838 in the like period of 1933.

Chicago, Ill.—Hearings will be held here Nov. 16 by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the railroads' petition for a rate increase.

Birmingham, Ala.—C. E. Spivey has pleaded guilty to an indictment in 27 counts charging him with fraudulent issuance of Bs/L and was fined \$250.

Washington, D. C.—A detailed car pooling plan prepared by O. C. Castle and N. D. Ballentine has been offered to the railroad co-ordinating com'ites by Co-ordinator Eastman.

Atlanta, Ga.—Green & Milam pleaded nolo contendere to an indictment on the charge of substituting fish in cars that had been stopped for partial unloading, and were fined \$1,000.

Portland, Ore.—Higher freight rates on flour, grain and feed products for Pacific trades to meet the rising costs of ship operation are expected to become effective Dec. 1.—F. K. H.

The last southbound tow of the Inland Waterways Corporation on the Illinois Waterway is scheduled to leave Chicago Nov. 28; but private boats will be permitted to continue to operate until ice makes it impossible.

Truckers have organized the Chicago Terminals Co. to go before the Interstate Commerce Commission with a complaint that the railroad companies are going into the trucking business and competing unfairly for short hauls.

Chicago, Ill.—The American Trucking Ass'n at its annual meeting here adopted a resolution that the ass'n do everything in its power to have the trucking code amended to include a system of fixed rates as the code first submitted by the industry provided.

Sarnia, Ont.—The elevator here gave quick despatch Nov. 3 to the steamer Glenbogie by spouting 200,000 bus. of No. 1 northern wheat into holds of the boat while 210,000 bus. of Nos. 2, 3 and 4 northern was being elevated from other holds. The No. 1 northern was taken on for winter storage.

Measured in ton miles, either the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Illinois Central, the Milwaukee, the Union Pacific, the Burlington or the Rock Island moves more freight than all the canals and waterways combined, or more than is moved by all the trucks in the country together.

The railroad companies' plan to charge \$1 for issuing an order B/L will be combatted by E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, who is assisting the state corporation commission in the compilation of data against the proposal as well as the proposed rate increase and the placing of corn rates on the same level as wheat.

The Cargill Grain Co. has been given judgment by Judge Cooper in the federal court against the motor ship Detroiter for grain lost when a barge went aground en route to Albany, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1932. Six barges were in the tow on the barge canal when suction from the Detroiter passing ran the grain-laden Pershing aground near Sprakers.

The Corn Products Refining Co. has ordered 75 tank cars from the General American Transportation Co., to be built at Sharon, Pa., and used principally for the transportation of glucose. At the same time the General American bought more than 200 tank cars of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.,

agreeing to provide the linseed oil company with all the tank cars it may require.

Montreal, Que.—On Nov. 10 the Canadian railways announced that the grain rate from Georgian Bay ports to the Atlantic seaboard would be reduced from 9½ cents to 5 cents, the same as the reduced rate of the lines south of the border, at an effective date to be announced shortly.

The Dalles, Ore.—A fund-raising plan, under which wheat farmers in Eastern Oregon are being asked to contribute approximately 50c for each 1,000 bus. of grain they ship, is being urged by the Eastern Oregon Wheat League as a means of financing resistance to the proposed freight rate increase on farm products by the railroads. The plan has met with favorable response.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—“Any increase in freight rates will stop the movement of wheat as far as the railroads are concerned,” R. D. Lytle of the North Pacific Millers Ass'n told Commissioner Aitchison here Nov. 2, in the hearing on the petition of the railroads for a 10 per cent increase in rates. H. B. Schaefer of Billings, Mont., traffic advisor of the Montana Railroad Commission, testified that under present conditions existing rates are too high.—F. K. H.

Walter Scott, traffic manager of the Kansas City Board of Trade and chairman of the car pooling com'ite of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers Board, made a progress report pending further developments and release of a car pooling plan by the Co-ordinator, pointing out that the same time the public interest in the maintenance of good car service now enjoyed and urging that opportunity be given for public participation in the discussion of the merits of any proposed change in car handling methods before final decision is reached.

Washington, D. C.—A decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission some time in December is expected in the re-opened Hoch-Smith grain rate case. The original proceeding was instituted Dec. 30, 1926, and the first decision more than four years later.

Denying the application of the C. & O. Ry. to abandon its branch line in Botetourt and Craig Counties, Virginia, the Interstate Commerce Commission, in a recent decision, held that “those interested in the service should not expect to retain it unless in future they can furnish traffic sufficiently adequate to maintain and operate the line.”

A free back haul on grain from the 24-cent freight zone to the Coast is desired by Pacific Northwest grain shippers who have filed a request with the railroad companies. Frank S. Clay, traffic manager for Kerr, Gifford & Co., says: “The amount of wheat which can be shipped in its virgin state to Eastern transcontinental territory from the fields is extremely small. In addition, the wheat is smutty, light in test weight and foul with dockage, all of which are factors against it moving eastward direct by rail on account of the heavy discounts assessed on arrival at the eastern markets. Farmers' markets will be greatly broadened in the east if free back haul is granted for the purpose

of properly cleaning, blending and processing.

“If ‘self-regulation’ by code is a good thing for the trucks, why not for the railroads? I do not believe that the country wants each form of transportation left to its own devices, with a little seasoning of minor government overseeing. Lest there be misunderstanding, let me say that I have no complaint to make of the code. It has accomplished some good results. It is much better than no regulation, and I hope you will keep it until something else takes its place. But I do not believe that either the code or a central organization will fill the bill. I vote, therefore, for commission regulation.”—Railroad Co-ordinator Joseph B. Eastman.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 23599. Rea-Patterson Milling Co. v. Missouri Pacific. By division 3. Upon further hearing, amount of reparation due, shipments, grain, points in Kansas, milled in transit at Coffeyville, Kan., and the products reshipped to destinations in Arkansas reduced \$66.92 under the amount awarded in the second report, 196 I. C. C. 689. Receivers of the complainant awarded \$528.43 in this report.

No. 26723. Baltimore & Carolina Line, Inc., Baltimore, Md., v. Southern Pacific and the Texas & New Orleans to enter into through route and joint rate arrangements with it on alfalfa meal from points in Ariz., via Beaumont, Tex., and Lake Charles, La., to be in violation sections 1 and 3, the undue preference alleged being for the water lines of the Southern Pacific; also alleges the defendants are operating through routes and joint rates with ocean lines in violation of sections 5 (10). Asks for through routes and joint rates.

In I. and S. No. 3991, transit on grain in southern territory, the Commission, division 3, has found not justified an effort of southern carriers, by means of the cancellation of transit arrangements, to prevent wheat, dammed up on the Pacific coast on account of inability to meet competition in the Orient, coming into southern territory via Gulf and South Atlantic ports. It has ordered the suspended tariffs to be cancelled and discontinued the proceeding. A substantial tonnage of grain and grain products, approximately 5,000 tons a month, the Commission said, moved all-rail from the Pacific northwest thru Memphis to destinations eastward thereof prior to the increase in rates in 1920. When dependable service was established thru the canal, it further observed, Pacific northwest wheat began to move into the southeast via the canal and Gulf and Atlantic ports, but that it did not become a disturbing factor until 1931 or 1932.

No. 26353. Bowersock Mills & Power Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By division 2. Dismissed. Rates, charged, wheat, many points in Kansas to Lawrence, Kan., there milled in transit and reshipped as flour to Paintsville and Pikeville, Ky., not unreasonable. Shipments were made after Jan. 1, 1931. New rates and reparation on shipments delivered or tendered for delivery after Jan. 23, 1932, were sought.

No. 26350. Athens Grain Co. v. L. & N. has been dismissed. It found that a refund of overcharges by the defendant to the National Grain Co., the consignor of two mixed carloads of grain and grain products from Nashville, Tenn., to Athens, Ga., from which it received the charges, was not unlawful. The complainant was the consignee. After the shipments were made, the carrier made a refund to the National Grain Co. to the basis of the reduced rates. That company, according to the report, later went into bankruptcy. Where carriers were paid more than the legal charges they might properly refund the excessive charges to the person from whom they were received.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Feedstuffs

In Missouri the AAA bought 441,900 cattle from 87,358 farms, 34.9% of the cattle inventory of these farms.

Washington, D. C.—The Federal Emergency Relief Administration is taking bids to supply thousands of tons of cottonseed meal.

Chicago, Ill.—The Completo Sea Meal Co. has succeeded the Park & Pollard Co. of Illinois and the business will be conducted with the same personnel as before.

A revolving fund of \$250,000 for the purchase of feed for cash sale to Nebraska farmers will be requested by Rowland Haynes, federal relief administrator for Nebraska.

Argentine feeds are arriving at Boston in quantities. About 700 tons arrived by various steamers in October. The latest shipment was on the steamer Collingsworth from Buenos Aires.—L. V. S.

Oil seeds crushed during the three months ending Sept. 30, included, in tons: Flaxseed, 120,194; cottonseed, 734,209; peanuts, 2,704; copra, 45,000; corn germs, 58,728; castor beans, 10,511; soybeans, 13,707; sesame seed, 548, and mustard seed, 98, as reported by the bureau of the census.

Chicago, Ill.—A mail ballot of members of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n is being taken on the recommendation of the membership com'ite that the minimum annual dues be reduced from \$50 to \$20. The purpose of the reduction, which has been approved by the directors, is to enlarge and make more truly representative the membership.

Molasses prices at Gulf ports will be affected by the decision of Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace on the question whether to permit conversion into molasses of the large quantity of cane held in Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands under the sugar allotment program. The cost of the present addition of molasses to dairy feed at 171 lbs. per ton and 6 cents per lb. is about \$10.26. Molasses may sell at 5 cents or 10 cents per lb.

Louisville, Ky.—Despite the reports to the effect that distillers' meal, or dried grains, have been in surplus production, reports of Kentucky distillers indicate that they are keeping well sold up or oversold. The prevailing price for such grain or meal is around \$27 a ton, sacked, for bourbon meal, and \$25 for rye, or in bulk at \$2 a ton less. It is reported that new processes for recovery of distillery grain will enable recovery of several pounds more to the bushel of original grain. It is understood that such a system is now being installed in one of the Kentucky distilleries and will be given a full trial.—A. W. W.

Chicago, Ill.—The assessment of $\frac{1}{8}$ of one per cent on the dog food manufactured, for which the code authority of the dog food industry has billed all feed manufacturers is objected to by the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n. Ralph M. Field, executive vice pres., says: "We have taken the position that feed manufacturers should not be asked to pay to the administration of the dog food code because we are interested in it to such a small degree, and also because the administration of the code will be concerned largely with supervision of canned meat dog foods, in which our industry is not interested at all. Pres. Coddington and I spent several days in Washington last week and while there held several conferences with the NRA on this subject. The dog food code authority is very

insistent on assessing feed manufacturers, biscuit and cracker manufacturers, packers and others whose principal product is other than dog food but who do manufacture some dog food even tho it be a small proportion of their total production volume."

Illinois Feed Grinders to Meet

The Illinois Community Feed and Grinders Ass'n will hold a meeting at 9 a. m., Thursday, Nov. 22, in the Jefferson Hotel at Peoria, Ill.

One of the matters of great interest to come up at the one day meeting will be the proposed change in the state feed registration fee, by increasing it to \$25 per formula, as formerly, which would be a great handicap to the small feed manufacturer.

Able speakers have been engaged to appear on the program.

Dan S. Zehr, of Mackinaw, Ill., pres. of the ass'n, urges "every feed manufacturer and grinder to attend this meeting, to maintain a good, live feed organization."

Building Up a Feed Business

To build up a feed business a dealer must know his feeds and when he understands also just how his customers can use these feeds to advantage he is well equipped to sell.

Patrons are willing to listen to a man who understands their problems.

The dealer who will watch the results obtained by feeders with the feeds he sells them will find himself well supplied with sales talking points when he is handling a quality feed. In rare cases the dealer handling a mixed feed and noting the results obtained may discover to his surprise that it is not producing the results formerly obtained on the farm or poultry ranch, giving him a valuable hint that it is time to buy from another manufacturer. In this way the dealer protects his patrons.

The feed salesman whose bold assertions have the foundation of fact soon will find endorsement by feeders who have put his sales talk to the test. The confidence so well earned establishes a following that will try something new when the salesman recommends it.

It is easier to build up trade on quality than on price and quality feed holds trade.

Feed Trade Must Have Replacement Cost

Those who attended the feed trade code final hearing will remember that it was the wholesale feed manufacturers and the chain store operators who opposed the replacement cost basis. This is not presumption but fact; the effective extension of monopoly in this trade depends absolutely upon the ability to apply the invoice cost basis favored by present N.R.A. policy. It is slowly driving the independent dealer, the man who is a part of his community, a taxpayer in it, and the real pioneer in the agricultural development of his community, out of business in favor of the foreign-owned chain store. Monopolistic control has already proceeded to a point now where many independent dealers are about ready to give up the fight and permit monopoly to proceed unchecked.

The establishment of this replacement cost basis, with its 90-day stay, and with its provision for establishment of a formula subject to N.R.A. approval, is the only guaranty, in fact the only hope, which this code holds out to the independent feed trade not only of improved conditions, but of continued existence.—Floyd Oles, executive vice pres., National Federation of Feed Ass'ns, Seattle, Wash.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for December delivery:

	St. Louis			Kansas City
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Sept. 1.....	25.10	26.50	23.85	26.55
Sept. 8.....	25.25	27.00	23.60	26.30
Sept. 15....	23.05	25.00	21.85	24.65
Sept. 22....	22.45	24.50	20.90	23.80
Sept. 29....	22.20	24.50	20.45	23.50
Oct. 6.....	22.50	25.00	20.90	24.15
Oct. 13....	23.20	25.75	21.65	25.00
Oct. 20....	23.25	26.50	21.85	25.25
Oct. 27....	23.00	25.75	21.80	24.75
Nov. 3.....	24.00	26.15	22.45	26.00
Nov. 10....	24.35	26.50	22.50	26.25

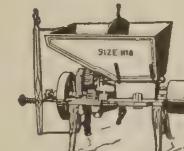
Rexford G. Tugwell is said to be no longer in the good graces of the administration as a policy adviser. He seemed to be more interested in social revolution than in industrial recovery.

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Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

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What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Limestone
Blood, dried	Linseed meal, cake
Bone meal	Meat meal, scrap
Brewer's dried grains	Mill feeds
Buttermilk, dried,	Minerals
semi-solid	Mineral Mixtures
Calciun, carbonate,	Molasses
phosphate	Oyster shell, crushed
Cocoanut oil meal	Peanut meal
Cod liver oil	Peat moss
Charcoal	Phosphates, rock
Commercial feeds	Potassium iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Rabbit feed
cake	Salt
Dog food	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Percentage feeders	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	Information Bureau

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
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332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Washington, D. C.—The number of eggs laid is likely to be from 10 to 15% smaller than in 1933, unless there is unusually mild winter weather. Storage stocks of eggs on Sept. 1 were about 5% below the 5-year average. Poultry supplies for consumption during the fall and winter will be smaller than in any year during the past decade.—U. S. D. A.

Shenandoah, Ia.—On complaint to the Federal Trade Commission Ross Salmon, trading as Wholesale Poultry Supply Co. and selling a product called "Dosis," allegedly designed as a treatment for certain poultry diseases, including coccidiosis and range paralysis, agrees to cease using in his advertising matter statements which imply that his product is an effective means of stopping or preventing coccidiosis and range paralysis.

Spencer, Ia.—The Spencer Chick Hatchery will be given a hearing Nov. 30 by the Federal Trade Commission on the charge of violating the code for the commercial breeder and hatchery by selling below cost of production. The Spencer Chick Hatchery has branch offices and places of business at Le Mars, Rock Rapids, Spirit Lake, Cherokee, Emmitsburg, Laurens and Algona, Ia. Officers are: Maris E. DeWolf, president; M. E. DeWolf, sec'y and treas., and Mrs. M. E. DeWolf, vice-pres.

Poultry School at Cornell University

How a hen takes a few bits of mash, a few bites of grain, a sprig of grass, a few oyster shells, maybe a bug or two, and converts them into a nice fresh egg or a fine juicy piece of breast meat, was described at the first annual poultry nutrition school at Ithaca, N. Y., by Professor H. H. Dukes of the New York state veterinary college. This school, conducted by the poultry department at Cornell, drew an attendance of fifty for three days of study.

According to an announcement of the poultry department, cost account figures indicate that for a period of years feed costs account for one-half or more of all costs of keeping poultry. The nutrition school aims to keep poultrymen supplied with new information to help them to feed their poultry more efficiently and to save money.

Dr. F. B. Hutt, head of the poultry department at Cornell, was the featured speaker at a banquet given for the poultrymen. He discussed "What is poultry science?" The speaker outlined its relation to the fundamental sciences.

Fowls Need Grit

The domestic fowl eats grit as a matter of instinct—the outgrowth of centuries of development. Their physical structure requires grit as an important adjunct for the most effective utilization of feed.

A proper supply of grit is of infinitely more importance now than formerly, when hens laid only three or four eggs per week for two or three months in the year; whereas now the larger demands made upon the body of the modern hen, which is expected to lay from five to seven eggs per week for ten to twelve months per year, calls for every essential ingredient to be available. These must include sufficient grinding material always available to enable the gizzard to function properly in breaking down and squeezing thru the broken down semi-liquid food substance, so that the digestive juices may act quickly upon it and then be promptly assimilated by the bird.

Grit is of equal importance to young chicks on account of their rapid growth, which requires fine, sharp, bright grit in order that their gizzards may function properly. If anyone wishes to confirm the positive action of grit in the giz-

zard of a chicken, let him listen to the sound of the gizzards grinding by laying his ear close under a hover during the night when all is quiet except the sound from the gizzards of several hundred chickens grinding out their evening meal.

Where poultry is fed exclusively on whole or cracked grain at night, they frequently do not utilize their supper—surprising as it may seem—until after breakfast. Hence, the importance of having plenty of the right kind of grit available at all times. The chicken will do the rest.

High Egg Production Depends Upon Heavy Consumption

By A. G. PHILIPS, formerly professor in charge poultry husbandry, Purdue University.

"A good ration, fed in high amounts to good birds, equals good production," stated Dr. L. E. Card, who is in charge of poultry husbandry at the University of Illinois, during a recent meeting of the Indiana State Poultry Ass'n. He further stated, "More feed per hen pays in egg yield. It does not pay to skimp feed intake. Each one per cent increase in the proportion of mash to grain equals four-tenths of an egg increase in yield. A good feeder stimulates greater feed consumption of his birds."

Eggs are made out of the feed and water consumed and we should not try to economize on feed for the layers during the fall months when egg prices are highest. One hundred birds will drink about five tons of water in a year and Dr. Card states, "Water consumption should be heavy. Do not prevent this by any system of management. Epsom salts, fed in the drinking water, reduces water consumption and may do more damage than good." The water vessel should be near the dry mash hopper and never allowed to go dry or freeze.

Hens bred for high egg production will produce more eggs from a given amount of feed than will those that do not possess the ability to lay well; and yet, the greater the consumption of the correct ration, the more the bird can lay. This statement can be made in another way: The more a hen lays the more it must eat.

At the meeting of the Indiana State Poultry Ass'n, Dr. Card made another very impressive statement: "Do not change to another ration just because it is cheap." Any feed mixture is properly measured by the efficiency of production and not by the original cost of the feed per hundred pounds. Just because one feed is cheaper in price than another does not mean that it is more economical.

Hay Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during October compared with October, 1933, in tons, were:

	Receipts 1934	Shipments 1933	Receipts 1934	Shipments 1933
Baltimore ...	.96	...	...	...
Boston	891	940	...	...
Chicago	8,227	2,265	1,133	125
Cincinnati ...	352	660	...	...
Ft. Worth ...	1,485	66	...	...
Kansas City..	6,096	7,032	2,196	1,284
Los Angeles..	10,461	13,299	...	...
Minneapolis ..	2,286	481	161	...
New York ..	116	215	...	...
Peoria	50	330	40	140
St. Louis	708	1,186	312	372
San Francisco ..	538	456	...	...
Seattle	35	57	...	...

Feedstuffs Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1933, in tons, were:

	Receipts 1934	Shipments 1933	Receipts 1934	Shipments 1933
*Baltimore ...	3,423	3,014	...	...
*Boston	1,481	482	...	...
*Chicago	7,377	12,753	32,030	28,425
*Cincinnati ...	450	180	...	...
*†Kansas City	3,650	2,860	22,200	18,980
†Los Angeles.	9,000	7,470	...	...
*Milwaukee ..	555	675	7,715	5,160
*Minneapolis..	1,953	1,802	26,043	25,234
††Minneapolis	4,080	1,627	2,666	3,060
New York	119	165	...	...
Peoria	8,140	11,140	9,143	11,412
†San Francisco	375	390
*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts. ‡Millfeed, bran and shorts. ‡‡Screenings.				

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This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teens with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

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A Mash Formula

Feed for chicks is essentially the same as that needed by adult birds. It must contain all the essential parts of a complete ration, namely, carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals, vitamins, and water.

The rapid formation of new body material, which takes place in young chicks during growth, makes necessary a rich supply of protein, minerals, and vitamins. In this connection it should be considered that in nature the very young or even grain eating birds feed primarily on bugs and worms. The proportional requirements for proteins, minerals and vitamins are at the maximum during the first few days of a chick's life. With increasing age, however, the rate of growth diminishes, and so do the proportional requirements of protein, while the energy requirements (which are covered primarily by starch and fats in the feed), increase. As a consequence, it is advised that young chicks should be first fed a ration high in proteins, minerals and vitamins.

This feeding program may be carried out by starting the chicks on mash which represents the protein-rich part of the common poultry ration. Then at an age between four and six weeks, slowly reduce the protein in the ration by the addition of grain in gradually increasing amounts.

Generally speaking, a mash should be composed of ground grains and grain by-products, protein supplements, mineral supplements, and, under certain conditions, vitamin supplements.

Following is a suggested mash formula: Seventy-five pounds of ground grains and grain by-products, 10 pounds fish scraps (63 per cent protein), 5 pounds dried milk (33 per cent protein), 5 pounds alfalfa leaf meal, 2 pounds ground limestone or oyster shell flour, 2 pounds bone meal, ½ pound salt and ½ pound sardine or cod-liver oil.

This makes 100 pounds total weight.

In the above mash can be substituted 10 pounds of fine meat scraps for the fish scraps. If dried milk is not available, use 15 pounds of meat scrap to replace both fish scraps and milk. The ground grains and grain by-products can be whatever is available, except that ground yellow corn should make up at least half of it. Have the corn and wheat ground finely.

The idea is to feed this mash for four to six weeks without any extra grain, then begin feeding baby chick size grain twice daily or three times, so that the extra grain will of itself lower the proportion of protein in the mash, which we continue to feed.

Sales to the general public involving a lottery, gaming device or gift enterprise by more than 50 companies have been ordered discontinued by the Federal Trade Commission since its order in one case was sustained early this year by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Feed for the Cows at World's Fair

Russell E. Gage, director of Brook Hill Farm Exhibit at A Century of Progress, described the balanced ration fed to the cows as one containing fourteen different ingredients and supplied thru the co-operation of Arcady Farms Milling Co. This feed contained O. P. linseed oil meal, soybean meal, prime cottonseed meal, corn gluten feed dried brewers grains, dried distillers grains, pure ground oats, wheat bran, pure ground corn, cane molasses, and a mineral mixture consisting of salt, bone meal, and calcium carbonate. In addition, beet pulp and finely chopped and freshly dehydrated hay were added to the ration for roughage.

In order to increase the vitamin D content of the milk, the cows were fed irradiated yeast during milking operations. A pictorial chart in the milking parlor was used to show the public how vitamin D milk is produced by the use of this feed.

Pulverized Oyster Shell in the Ration

Thirty-five good yearling Hereford steers produced in Coleman County were delivered to the Substation at Lindale, Tex., May 10, 1932. They were grazed on semi-improved pastures during a period of 246 days before entering the feedlots for finishing. During the first 127 days on pasture, the steers made an average daily gain of 1.25 lbs. with a supplementary feed cost of only 65 cents per head; during the final grazing period of 119 days, they barely maintained their weight, even though the average consumption of concentrates and roughage was 212 and 296 pounds respectively per head, at a cost of \$2.72, or a total supplementary feed cost of \$3.37 per head for the 246-day period. Assuming that the final value of the steers at the end of the grazing period was the same per cwt. as the initial cost (\$5.25 per cwt.) delivered to the station, each steer after deduction of supplementary feed costs paid \$6.34 for grazing during the 246-day period, or 2.6 cents per head daily.

During the finishing phase of this test, which extended over a 112-day period, two lots of 14 steers each were full-fed on ground ear-corn, cottonseed meal, and sumac hay—one lot receiving 0.12 pound pulverized oyster shell per head daily. The gains made by the lot receiving the mineral averaged 2.22 pounds per head daily as compared with a gain of 1.77 pounds made by the non-mineral group. The mineral-fed group made a 25 per cent larger feedlot gain than the non-mineral cattle, yet these steers would have had to cost only \$3.62 per cwt. at the feedlot in order to have permitted this phase of the test to break even. There would have been a smaller financial feedlot loss had the steers gone on feed about Sept. 15, or at the time they had reached the peak of their pasture gains, since at that time they had cost (with no charge assessed for grazing) only \$3.98 per cwt.

Rather than hazard a court decision against the constitutionality of the NRA the government on Oct. 29 agreed to a dismissal of the suit involving L. Greif & Bros. of Baltimore, Md.

In 37 tentatively chosen areas totaling 2½ million acres, farmers on land too poor to produce a living will be given a chance to sell their land to the government for parks, game preserves and other uses.

DOES YOUR LAYING MASH PRODUCE PREMIUM EGGS FOR YOUR CUSTOMERS?

YOUR laying mash does, of course, give your customers much heavier egg production than ordinary mixes. But does your mash also produce a bigger, thicker egg—an egg that, because of its obvious superiority, will bring a premium in any market?

Today you can offer your customers a mash that will actually do this. All you have to do is add one per cent of Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam to your present laying mash. The experience of leading egg producers proves that a good Yeast Foam feed will produce a bigger, thicker egg, an egg that will stand up better and beat up better. And, above all, an egg that commands a premium price everywhere! Eastern poultrymen are getting several cents over the market for every Yeast Foam egg they can produce. In one Western market doctors are recommending Yeast Foam eggs to their patients.

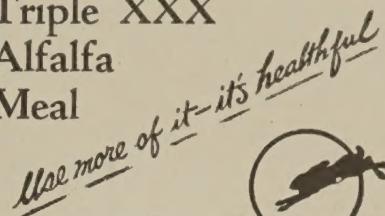
SALES BOOM—DOUBLES MILL CAPACITY

Yeast Foam mashes give poultry (and stock) raisers results that they cannot get with any other feed. No wonder business is good for the elevator operators making these mashes. "Our mash sales have more than doubled over last year," says one. "Our yeast mash has brought us a 25% increase in customers in a short time," writes a second. A third has just

Insurance Notes

Bearing metals are porous and when these microscopic pores are filled with graphite the surface becomes almost frictionless. By adding to the regular lubricating oil eight ounces of pyroil per gallon after 400 to 600 hours of operation the bearing metal becomes completely impregnated. Actual tests have shown a saving of 5 per cent in power consumption thru the use of pyroil lubricant. Pyroil is extremely fine graphite suspended in a thin carrying oil.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal



THE DENVER ALFALFA MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.
Merchants Exchange ST. LOUIS LAMAR, COLO.

Poultry Production

by Lippincott and Card

(5th Edition—Revised)

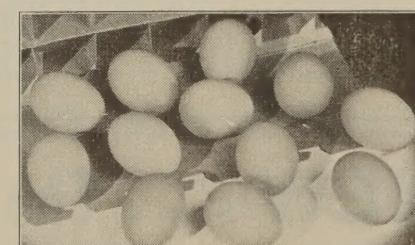
Every elevator that grinds and mixes poultry feeds needs this new, quick-reference volume, devoted to practical management of poultry enterprises. Prepared by noted authorities, it includes 238 illustrations. Considers culling, prevention and cure of diseases, incubation, brooding, housing, ventilation, etc., and gives 63 pages to selection and compounding of feeds, to feeding methods and the nutrient requirements of poultry.

Bound in cloth, 723 pages, fully cross indexed. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



Sweepstakes Dozen Eggs at Iowa State Egg Show. Both these and the Sweepstakes single egg were produced by Yeast Foam-fed hens.

had to double the capacity of his feed mill in order to keep up with the growth of his yeast feed business.

A yeast mash should do as much for your feed department. So why don't you write today—for the whole yeast story. There's no obligation.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.
Dept. X

1750 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago

The Code for the Feed Industry

From paper by E. C. DREYER read before Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Organizing Feed Trade.—Up to approximately thirty years ago, there was no such thing as a national feed trade organization, nor were there any rules in effect pertaining to the handling of feedstuffs. A half dozen feed distributors, with the same number of flour millers, voluntarily agreed to meet at a designated place, with a view of trying to formulate some rules pertaining to the feed industry.

After a series of meetings covering a period of almost two years, these rules were generally approved by the trade at large, and were adopted by quite a few of the grain exchanges throughout the country, which then led to the thought that the feed distributors should have a national organization. This resulted in a meeting being held in St. Louis, at which time a temporary organization was formed, called the National Feed Distributors' Ass'n. This ass'n was then made permanent at a meeting held in Chicago about six months later. After functioning for several years, and the feed dealers as a whole not giving it the proper support, an application was made to the Grain Dealers' National Ass'n at that time, to merge the two, the outcome of which, as you are familiar with, is the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n of today.

When the National Industrial Recovery Act became effective on June 26, 1933, the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n immediately took the initiative in calling a meeting at Chicago, with a view of trying to formulate a feed code to apply to all branches of the feed industry. Difficulties were encountered, which were similar to those of the country elevator industry.

As a consequence, the result of this meeting was the formulating of a temporary organization called the National Federation of Feed Ass'n's. This for the additional reason that the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n had only a few direct members of the feed industry, these principally distributors. On the other hand, their membership covered a few affiliated state ass'n's of which there were very few in existence at that time.

In order to make this organization national in scope, and at the same time to cover the various branches of the industry, both wholesale distributors, car lot distributors, and retailers as well, another meeting was called and held in Chicago, at which time this was made into a permanent organization. By reason of nationwide invitation being extended, at this last named meeting held in Chicago, it was conceded that this was the most representative gathering the feed industry ever held in history. There were well over 120 delegates, quite a few of whom represented organizations with memberships ranging from twenty-five, up to close to five hundred members each.

Quite a few of the delegates present voluntarily pledged themselves to support the ass'n in a financial way. It also became necessary for us to assist in the organizing of additional state feed groups, quite a few of which have been formed within the past year. It likewise became necessary to again organize a new National Feed Distributors' Ass'n to take care of that particular industry, and who in turn became an affiliated member of the National Federation of Feed Ass'n's. Those of you who have had any experience in code work can undoubtedly appreciate the tremendous volume of work that not alone the code com'ite of this ass'n took upon themselves, but the directors as well.

It is unfortunate that our code as yet has not been signed, so that I could confine myself to actual facts pertaining to the code, for as it stands, until this code has been signed, quite a few paragraphs of this cover controversial features, plus the fact that some of these conferences are more or less of a confidential na-

ture. I can, therefore, only give you a brief resume to date, including therein some of the things we had to contend with:

Steps in Code Work Chronicled.—The National Industrial Recovery Act became a law on June 26, 1933.

The first meeting of the feed industry was held in Chicago, July, 1933.

Aug. 1, the P.R.A. (blanket code) became effective by executive order, which was dated July 27.

Aug. 2, the feed organizations were advised the N.R.A. favored one national code. Our original meeting above referred to was therefore held in Chicago on Aug. 10.

Aug. 22, a tentative code was filed with N.R.A. as basis for petition for feed trade amendment to P.R.A.

Aug. 24, General Johnson approved feed trade amendment to P.R.A., and established a 48-hour week for employees of retail feed stores.

Again on Sept. 18, the feed industry met at Chicago, with the result that com'ites went to work on a new draft of code.

Sept. 20, the National Federation of Feed Ass'n's and National Feed Distributors Ass'n were organized and a code of fair competition for the industry (except wholesale feed manufacturers) was approved by the industry.

Sept. 27, the code was filed with the N.R.A. and A.A.A.

Oct. 12, a preliminary conference on code was held at Chicago by the code com'ite with C. H. Cochran of A.A.A. and some amendments and corrections made.

Oct. 23, a formal conference on code was held with the A.A.A. at Washington.

On Dec. 5, A.A.A. submitted its own revision of code to our code com'ites. By reason of our inability to iron out by mail quite a few items of a controversial nature, Sec'y Steenbergh of our Ass'n, went to Washington and conferred with A.A.A. and N.R.A. officials, with instructions to the effect that in the event of these controversial features not being ironed out to the satisfaction of the industry, formal application for transfer to the N.R.A. be made.

Jan. 30, 1934, the A.A.A. relinquished jurisdiction over the feed trade code to N.R.A.

Feb. 3, the N.R.A.'s legal division ruled all provisions of feed trade code when approved would apply to all in the trade.

On March 31, N.R.A. submitted its own revision of the code to the code com'ite.

April 11, the code com'ite made its report to the industry on this N.R.A. draft of code, which embodied not alone a great many weaknesses, but still retained some of the controversial features, to which the com'ite objected.

April 24, Sec'y Steenbergh was again delegated to go to Washington for a conference on the code with the N.R.A., and presented the com'ite's report and comments from the industry.

Bear in mind that each time a new revision of this code was made, it was submitted to our entire membership thru their organization, for their comments, criticism, etc. As a result,

May 5, a new draft of code was prepared by the N.R.A. staff in conjunction with Sec'y Steenbergh, and was submitted to the industry, with the result that all the important provisions of the draft approved by the convention at Chicago on Aug. 20, were reinstated.

This was then in turn submitted to the industry, who approved this new draft of code, and as President of this organization, I made application for public hearing, under date of June 12.

On July 5, public hearing was held at Washington, with the result that the industry requested quite a few important changes.

On July 9, post hearing conferences began at Washington, with three of our code com'ite and other members of the industry representing the feed trade.

On July 17, what we now feel and hope, is the final draft of the code, which was passed

on testimony for public hearing and post hearing conferences, was prepared for administration approval.

On July 27 the code com'ite filed assent to code for industry with N.R.A.

Again from Sept. 17 to Sept. 22, a member of our code com'ite was in Washington and conferred further with the N.R.A. advisory boards covering.

I might mention herein that as a restricted code A.A.A. is privileged to comment on feed code provisions, altho as to most of those provisions, N.R.A. has final exclusive authority.

Replacement Cost.—As nearly as we can determine, the only controversial features remaining to date are that N.R.A. has complained of our proposed price provisions, particularly as to the replacement cost, by reason of our proposed replacement cost violating the present N.R.A. policy, and because the Consumers' Advisory Board had disapproved this, and several other provisions in the code.

Article 7, Sec. 2 of our code reads as follows:

"To sell or offer to sell any commodity for shipment beyond the time of shipment specified in the code of the basic industry producing, or trading in such commodity."

They are disposed to likewise question this particular clause.

They may likewise disapprove of the provision as to deposit on orders for future delivery. This covering the retail end of the industry.

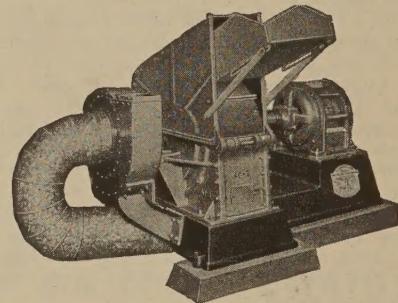
The last advices from Washington were under date of Sept. 25, wherein Miss Borden of N.R.A. telephoned as to whether or not it was agreeable to the code com'ite that the executive or Administrative order attached to our code when it is signed, provide for a stay of 90 days, before Sec. 1 of Art. 7 becomes effective.

This particular clause reads: "Destructive price-cutting is an unfair method of competition and is forbidden at all times, irrespective of the existence of an emergency."

Only last Friday, Oct. 12, the Sec'y's office re-

GRUENDLER

Slow Speed and High Speed Feed Grinders still maintain lowest cost and highest quality feed and are making profits instead of just swapping dollars. Ask the feed miller who owns one.

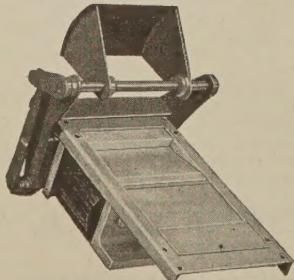


Are you interested in establishing a complete feed grinding and mixing plant?

Write for further details.

GRUENDLER
CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.
2915 No. Market St. St. Louis, Mo.

NEW... The Stearns Super Type B Spout Magnet With Automatic Feed Gate Attachment

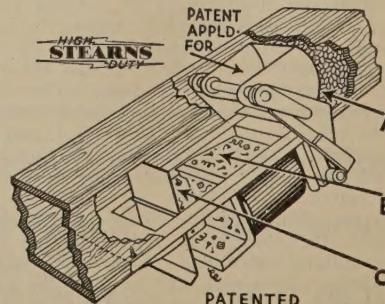


Simple, complete and fully automatic, Stearns Spout Magnets (Type B) are now equipped with Automatic Feed Gate Attachment. The Feed Gate (A) automatically drops, instantly checking flow of grain, when Trap (C) opens to discharge tramp iron from Magnet (B) with switch in open position; closing switch automatically returns Feed Gate and Trap to operating position. Feed Gate prevents waste of grain and controls flow over Magnet. Magnet protects against damage to mills and screens and assures iron-free grain. Write for complete information.

MAGNETIC MFG. CO.

652 S. 28th Street

Milwaukee, Wis.



GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

ceived a telegram from Washington in reference to several minor items pertaining to this code, which leads me to believe that Washington is at this time working on this code with a view of completing same.

That is the present status of the feed code. What the final draft may be would be only a supposition on my part; hence, trust you will pardon my inability to express more clearly to you what the final draft of this code may definitely contain.

Feed Loans for Newly Acquired Breeding Stock

Farmers and stockowners in the primary drouth areas may now obtain loan allowances for pure-bred cows, heifers or bulls acquired for breeding purposes since April 1, 1934, according to a statement Oct. 13 by George Sussen of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section, Farm Credit Administration. Previously loans were not made to purchase feed for stock acquired after April 1.

No advances will be made to purchase feed for newly acquired stock brought into drouth areas from another state or for animals acquired from a person who did not own them prior to April 1. The total number of cattle including newly acquired stock for which feed loan allowances are now available may not exceed the number owned on Oct. 1, or the number which the applicant will own after culling his herd in accordance with requirements of the cattle purchase program.

Since early in July, when the emergency feed loans were first made available, more than 252,000 of such loans and supplemental advances have been made, totaling over \$17,000,000. The loans are disbursed from the drouth relief appropriation approved June 19, 1934.

Feed Prices

The Cereal By-Products Co., on Nov. 12, quoted the following prices on feeds, meals, ingredients and supplements, per ton, in carload lots:

Mill Feeds

	Ship- Packed	Chi- cago	Pitts- burgh
Standard bran	100s	Prompt	24.50
Standard bran	100s	Nov.	24.50
Pure bran	100s	Prompt	25.00
Pure bran	100s	Nov.	25.00
Standard midds	100s	Prompt	25.50
Standard midds	100s	Nov.	25.50
Rye midds	100s	Prompt	21.50
Flour midds spring	100s	Prompt	28.75
Red dog	100s	Prompt	31.25

Concentrates

37% O. P. linseed meal	100s	Immed.	42.00	45.90
34% O. P. linseed meal	100s	Immed.	40.00	44.80
30% oil meal	100s	Immed.	35.00	39.80
41% Soybean oil meal	100s	Immed.	37.20	40.10
41% Cottonseed meal	100s	Im.	Nov. 41.85	42.85
43% Cottonseed meal	100s	Im.	Nov. 43.85	44.85

Alfalfa Meal

Peevve — (Pecos 20% leaf)	100s	Immed.	Nov. 35.00	38.90
Velvet — (Pecos 17% leaf)	100s	Immed.	Nov. 33.00	36.90
Pecos special — (choice fine)	100s	Im.	Nov. 30.00	33.90
No. 1 medium alfalfa meal	100s	Im.	Nov. 27.30	31.20
No. 2 medium alfalfa meal	100s	Im.	Nov. ....	....

Cereal Products

Table grade oat products	100s	Immed.	76.80	80.60
Whole rolled barley	100s	Immed.	43.50	47.30
Rolled hulled barley	100s	Immed.	53.00	56.80
Fine ground feeding oatmeal	100s	Immed.	41.00	44.80
Reground oat feed	100s	Immed.	16.00	19.80
Unground oat hulls, sacked	100s	Immed.	17.00	20.80

Corn By-Products

White hominy feed	100s	Quick	30.25	34.05
Yellow hominy feed	100s	Immed.	31.25	35.05
Yellow corn feed meal	100s	Prompt	....	....

Miscellaneous

Malt sprouts standard	sacked	Prompt	23.50	27.30
Corn distillers grains 28%	100s	Immed.	29.00	30.40
Dried brewers grains	sacked	Prompt	27.00	30.90
Buckwheat recleaned	....	Prompt	1.40	....
Dried buttermilk	100s	Per cwt.	3.40	....
Dried skim milk	100s	Per cwt.	3.40	....
Blackstrap molasses	Bulk	Spot Dec.	....	....

6½c f. o. b. New Orleans

Business much better this week than last. Good demand for future millfeeds.

Government Livestock Purchases

Expenditures certified to Oct. 22 for purchase of cattle in drought areas reached \$86,615,717 and expenditures for purchase of sheep and goats certified thru the same date totaled \$1,692,175.

Thru Oct. 22, the purchase of 6,871,566 head of cattle in 24 states had been reported. These purchases constitute 30.2% of the inventory of cattle on the 566,149 farms selling cattle to date.

Thru Oct. 22, approximately 3,088,465 ewes and 146,527 goats had been purchased in 17 states.

Under the program more than 500,000 tons of corn-stover, and corn-fodder, that would not ordinarily have been conserved, is listed with the Federal Livestock Feed Agency in Kansas City as available for drouth areas.

In addition to corn-stover and corn-fodder, approximately 1,000,000 tons of available hay have been listed with the Kansas City office.

Low Cost Dairy Mixtures

By H. A. HOPPER of Cornell.

Since there is no great reduction in the number of animals to be fed, a smaller supply of feed raises the question of the probable price, what animals to keep, and what feeds to buy. There has already been a distinct price increase since midsummer, with a probable seasonal rise to be considered, but advances in recent weeks have been slight or lacking altogether. While it is impossible to forecast what the prices will be in the months ahead, it is advisable on farms where concentrates are to be purchased to consider feed mixtures that offer most for the money at the present time. Attention has previously been called to the hay shortage which will make it all the more necessary on some farms to use a mixture that will compensate for poor roughage as far as possible.

The following are low-cost mixtures based on Syracuse wholesale prices.

All purchased 20%—500 hominy or barley, 500 bran or middlings, 300 dry distillers' grains, 200 gluten feed, 300 cocoanut oil meal, 200 cottonseed meal.

All purchased 18%—600 hominy, 300 dry distillers' grains, 400 middlings, 300 gluten feed, 300 wheat mixed feed, 100 cocoanut oil meal.

Using home-grown barley and oats, 17.8%—200 hominy or corn, 500 barley, 400 oats, 300

dry distillers' grains, 400 gluten feed, 200 middlings.

A 20 per cent should be fed where good production is sought on common or mixed roughage.

An 18 per cent should be fed where good production is sought on good roughage at least partly legume.

A 15-16 per cent may be advisable where excellent legume hay and silage are available. Suitable mixtures from the lower cost feeds are: 500 hominy, 200 St. mids, 200 dry distillers' grains, 100 wheat bran. Also 500 home-grown corn, 200 home-grown oats, 100 wheat bran, 200 dry distillers' grains.

Good hay when limited should be spread out, feeding only 2-3 lbs. a day, and silage if available may be considerably increased. Cabbage refuse should be fed (only immediately after milking) and it may pay to feed marketable heads if the price is less than \$4.50 a ton.

ANALYSIS of FEEDS

Complete \$5 Analysis includes protein, fat, fiber, moisture, ash, nitrogen free extract & carbohydrates. Proteins, Fats and Fibers—\$1 each. Write for free moisture proof mailing tubes.

SECURITY TESTING LABORATORY

Medical Arts Bldg. Burlington, Iowa

Feeds and Feeding

(ILLUSTRATED)

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

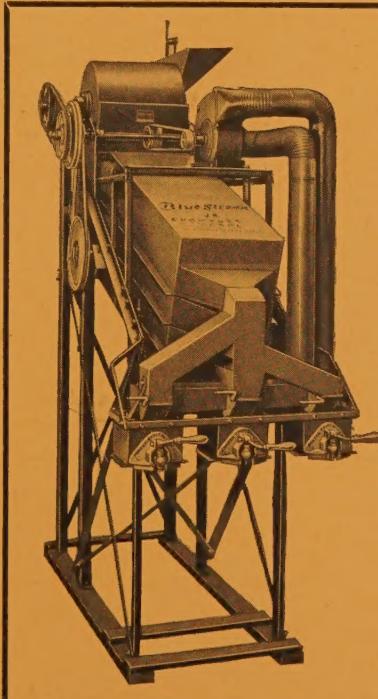
The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise patrons on feed ingredients and feeding.

Detailed in its analysis of ingredients and tables on nutrition and feeding standards. Fully cross-indexed for ready reference. A dependable guide in solving feeding problems. 19th edition, 780 pages, well bound in cloth. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.50, plus postage.

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332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.



Blue Streak CORN CUTTER GRADER AND ASPIRATOR

Answers your problem of freshly cut, well-graded, and perfectly cleaned corn at the lowest possible cost.

The Blue Streak Corn Cutter costs only half as much as you would expect to pay, and it cuts, cleans, and grades corn for less than 40 cents per ton.

Write for details.

PRATER PULVERIZER CO.

1829 So. 55th Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois



Noah Webster CAN DEFINE
"complaints"

But he can't keep them from bothering you

A Little Thought
NOW
May Stop Customer
Complaints!

HERE are the most common reasons for a customer's dissatisfaction with mixed feeds. It will only take a minute to check them over.

1. Feed not fresh.
2. Not like the last batch in appearance.
3. Lumpy, or otherwise poorly mixed.
4. Failed to deliver the goods.
5. Unappetizing to animals.
6. Lacked some necessary ingredient.
7. Failed to maintain economical high production.

Do customers ever mention these points in connection with *your feeds?* If so, you should know that NOT ONE OF THESE COMPLAINTS CAN TRUTHFULLY BE MADE ABOUT ANY WAYNE FEED.

ALLIED MILLS, INC.

ADVERTISING DEPT.—FORT WAYNE, IND.

This seems like a tall statement; but it is absolutely true. Wayne Feeds satisfy customers on all the above points, and more too. They find they are making more profits over feed cost than ever before. They find every lot exactly like the last lot—and the feeds always fresh, palatable, stimulating, and healthful. That is why Wayne Dealers have an edge over competition in repeat sales and volume building.

Complaining customers rarely come back. Wayne eliminates complaints.

Inquiries welcomed. Use this coupon:

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ALLIED MILLS, INC.
Advertising Dept., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Gentlemen: Please send me, without cost, further information about Wayne Feeds. No obligation attached.

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